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STANTON.

PITTSBURGH AND THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

The Bench, the Bar, and the People

BEAR TRIBUTE TO HIS WORTH.

Adjournment of the Courts.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

Meeting of the Citizens.

CITY COUNCILS TAKE ACTION.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.
VOL. LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1869. NO. 305.

The death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton the brilliant lawyer, able jurist, remarkable statesman and mighty war minister of the age, which has cast a shade of sorrow throughout the land and filled every loyal heart with the most profound regret, is perhaps more deeply felt in this community, among the people who have always felt it an honor to claim him as a citizen, and where his brilliant intellect first began to shine forth and take rank at the head of his profession. In order to show the respect and reverence that is due to every man who, like Mr. Stanton, has sacrificed his life in the service of his country, a reverence heartily and willingly accorded by a loyal and grateful people, a meeting of the Bar was held yesterday to take some formal action in the matter. At a preliminary meeting, held in the District Court room Friday morning, shortly after receiving the sad intelligence of his death, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions to report at a subsequent meeting, and an executive committee was also appointed to arrange the preliminaries for that meeting, after which the meeting adjourned.

Pursuant to adjournment, the members of the bar assembled in the County District Court room at eleven o'clock yesterday morning to hear and take action on the reports of the committees previously appointed.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, who briefly stated the object for which they had assembled, and then called upon the Executive Committee for their report.

J. N. Powers, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, reported that the Committee had thought it fitting to hold the meeting in the United States District Court room, in consideration of the fact that the deceased, in honor of whose memory the meeting had been called, had a short time prior to his death been elevated to the highest position it was possible for a member of the profession to attain, to the Supreme Bench. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that the meeting adjourn to the above named place, forming in procession in the following order: The Judges of the District Court, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and members of the bar according to seniority.

The suggestion was adopted, after which the profession formed in the order named and proceeded to the place designated, when the meeting was again called to order by Judge Kirkpatrick, after which the Business Committee was called upon for a further report.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Mr. Powers then submitted the following additional report from the Committee, relative to a permanent organization.

President—Hon. Wilson McCandless.

Vice Presidents—Hons. Wm. McKennon, Henry W. Williams, Moses Hampton, James P. Sterrett, H. B. Stowe, J. M. Kirkpatrick, F. H. Collier, Thos. Mellon and C. P. Shannon.

Secretaries—James S. Craft, Thos. Williams, Thomas McConnell, James J. Kuhn, Robert Woods, James Veech and A. H. Miller, Esqs.

The report was adopted, and the officers elected requested to take their seats.

On taking the chair Judge McCandless thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him. He had known Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the deceased, intimately for a number of years. After a brief reference to his early career, the speaker referred to the abilities of deceased as a jurist and his character as a private gentleman, both of which were highly spoken of. No one who knew Edwin M. Stanton associated with him in private life could say anything against his private character, and he was beloved, respected and honored as a statesman.

David Reed, Esq., from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Bench and Bar of the several Courts held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, have received the sad intelligence of the death of the Honorable Edwin M. Stanton—for years a prominent member of our bar, and recently appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United State—after having filled with distinguished ability, the office of Attorney General, and subsequently that of Secretary of War, under the General Government, in which latter position he showed himself, during the trying ordeal of the days of the late Rebellion, to be the greatest War Minister of the age, and in the discharge of his duties as such, imparted his health and strength to such an extent as to cause his decease. Resolved, therefore, in joint meeting assembled, we have unanimously

Resolved, 1st. That we will ever cherish in our memories the renowned services of the deceased—as Attorney General and Secretary of War—in the dark days of our Republic, when our Government was struggling for its existence against treason and armed rebellion. To his able, systematic and zealous discharge of duty of the sacrifice of his health and strength—while conducting and managing the Department of War—do we greatly owe our successes in suppressing the armies of the enemy and preserving and maintaining our national Union.

2d. That his abilities as a lawyer were of the highest order—as law reporter, counsellor, advocate and jurist—his talents, accomplishments and capacity were preeminent, being attested by numerous cases of national reputation which he successfully conducted. In all respects he was a model lawyer, and had his life been spared would have adorned the bench to which he was appointed.

3d. That we recognize his late confirmation as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by the Senate, immediately after the announcement of his appointment, without the usual action of the proper committee, to be a high and well-merited honor, and unprecedented in the history of the government.

4th. That we sincerely condole with the family of the illustrious dead, in this the sad hour of their bereavement.

5th. That in the token of our esteem for his memory, the Judges of all our Courts are requested to adjourn for to-day, and that the several court rooms be draped in mourning for thirty days.

6th. That a copy of these resolutions, properly attested, be transmitted by the Chairman to the family of the deceased, and that the Judges of the several Courts holden in this city, are requested to order these resolutions to be entered upon their respective records, and also that these resolutions be published in the newspapers of this city.

7th. That ——— be requested to deliver an address, so soon as practicable, upon the life, professional character and public services of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

Mr. Reed, in presenting the resolutions, spoke in substance as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: With your permission and the permission of the members of the bar, I desire to offer some remarks as a tribute to the memory of the illustrious dead. It seems but yesterday since he mingled with us at the bar and in the private walks of life. The angel of death for the past few months has been busy thrusting in the sickle, reaping a harvest of the shining marks of the land. A little over two months ago I met Mr. Stanton at the Continental, in the city of Philadelphia. Had it not been for his friendly recognition I would not have known him. That fine physical development and robust constitution which he possessed when here was gone. It was a sad sight to look upon that emaciated body. I could not refrain from the reflection that he had offered his life as a libation to the cause of his country. He died that the Republic might live. Who within the hearing of my voice has forgotten the dark days of the Republic, when we were held in breathless suspense through fear for the result of the conflict between treason and loyalty? We knew that there was one man at least whose patriotism and loyalty we could trust in that hour of peril. That man was Edwin M. Stanton, then a member of James Buchanan's Cabinet. At a meeting of the Cabinet the inquiry was made by Mr. Stanton of the Secretaries of War and the Navy as to the position of the army and navy. The reply was that the army was in distant parts of the country and the navy in the East Indian waters. He then declared that there was treason in the Cabinet, and that as long as he was a member of that Cabinet he would oppose treason. Within a few days after this memorable declaration of treason that Cabinet went to pieces.

Mr. Chairman I am not here to eulogize or pass a panegyric upon the life and illustrious deeds of this great man, as that will be done more appropriately by others selected by the Executive Committee for the occasion. His life is a part of the history of the country, though dead he lives, and those lips are sealed in death, they speak to us though that great heart has ceased to beat, yet the patriotism it inspired courses through every vein and artery of this great republic. He needs no monumental pile of sculptured marble to commemorate his illustrious deeds and devotion to his country. He lives "embalmed in truth, and in fact in the hearts of his countrymen."

We may espound "well done good and faithful servant."

When the future historian shall recount the history of this country for the past nine years, he shall record Edwin M. Stanton as the greatest statesman of the nineteenth century.

Jas. Veech, Esq., briefly reviewed the public life of the deceased, and related several interesing incidents in connection therewith, indicating the character of the man. His integrity and patriotism were subjects of special remark, and were spoken of in the highest terms.

That Mr. Stanton was an eminent man in his profession there can be said; that he sacrificed his life in the service of his country was equally true, and that his death was the cause of sorrow throughout the land was indicated by such expressions of sorrow and grief as had been heard in this meeting, from every quarter of the nation.

John H. Hampton, Esq., arose and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN—When a great public character descends to the tomb and leaves his countrymen and kindred to lament his departure, it is befitting, and gratitude and justice alike require, that his illustrious deeds and personal worth should be spoken of with commendation and honor. Envy can no longer point at him the finger of detraction, nor falsehood sully the lustre of his name. His deeds pass into history and become the common property of mankind, to teach nations and men the value of the principles he sincerely espoused and resolutely defended. The historian, as he travels the track of centuries, finds among the millions who have lived and passed away, the name of some whose lives were crowned with honor and whose glorious achievements have won the homage of after generations, and been honored by lofty columns and statues of marble and brass. May we not, to day, well claim that death has taken from our midst and this people, a man whose fame and greatness the future historian will transmit to posterity as worthy of lasting remembrance and glory, and one whose undying patriotism in the hour of his country's peril was worthy of something more durable than monumental brass.

The speaker then referred to the appearance of Lincoln and Stanton as public men, at about the same time in the hour of the country's peril, and said that they would live together imperishable upon the page of history. After a brief reference to the patriotism, zeal and integrity, and what they accomplished, he spoke of Mr. Stanton as follows:

Mr. Stanton though cut off suddenly in the prime of life and the maturity of his intellect, has left for admiration and worthy of honorable mention, mental and personal traits which greatly distinguished him among men. He rose in his profession rapidly, not because wealth or influential family connections opened the way, but because his ambition and ceaseless effort drew attention to his early efforts and excited him to renewed exertion. He possessed an indomitable will and trusted not to displays of winning declamation to gain a cause, but to severe and continued study, and that at thorough preparation before trial, which marks the careful and successful lawyer. When at our bar he was noted for the exact knowledge he had of the law and facts of his cause, and for the constant labor he practiced in getting ready for the conflicts he entered. Day and night he toiled, and exhibited in a large degree that stubborn pertinacity of purpose which distinguished him in the great duties he afterwards performed as Secretary of War. No man ever saw one of his briefs that was not struck with its completeness, and with the array of authority it presented. But he added to his labor that high degree of method which few can possess, and hence was the controlling element of his mind, possessed a power of arranging his facts and the decisions applicable to them, that made him almost irresistible when they were placed before a court and jury. * *

Hon. Robert McKnight followed, and in the course of his remarks related several interesting incidents in the public life of Mr. Stanton. His first interview with him after he became a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, was in relation to the removal of cannon from this city under the order of Secretary Floyd. He found Mr. Stanton engaged in the trial of a cause in the United States Court, and asked him what the people of Pittsburgh should do in the premises. He replied that they should not resist forcibly, but would see that the traitors who were seeking for a pretext for their treason, some cause to talk; they would in justification of their own acts refer to the rebellion in Pittsburgh, but if they could only hold out until Saturday there would be another revulsion, as Floyd he thought would not remain in the Cabinet longer. This occurred on Thursday, and on the following Saturday Floyd resigned.

He also relate l the following striking incident, which illustrates Mr. Stanton's sagacity in discerning how the real basis of the rebel strength should be attacked as their most vulnerable point. When his nomination for the War Department was before the Senate for confirmation, Senator Doolittle came to Mr. McKnight, then M. C. from this District, to enquire, "If we confirm this nomination, and the question of slavery should come up, what course would Mr. Stanton take?" Mr. McKnight suggested that the question should be put to Mr. Stanton directly, which Mr. Doolittle promised to do, but did not. For Mr. McKnight saw Mr. Stanton the same evening and did put the question to him. Mr. Stanton replied, "If slavery becomes an impediment to the success of the Union cause, I would hit it square between the eyes." This was repeated to Mr. Doolittle, by the Speaker in the Senate Chamber, the next day, and other Senators were also informed of it, much to their satisfaction.

District Attorney Carnahan was the next speaker. He said in making the formal announcement of the death of Mr. Stanton, he had given expression to his estimate of the character of the deceased. He then alluded to a visit he in company with Gen. McClelland, had paid to the deceased on the 18th of December last. At that time he was in excellent spirits, and there was every prospect that his health would be restored. He alluded to the appointment of Mr. Stanton to a seat on the Supreme bench, and to the fact that every Republican Senator had signed a paper requesting the President to tender him the position. He held it as a precious recollection that he had been the first to convey to Mr. Stanton the news of the intention of the President to make the appointment. It was no egotism that prompted the relation of this incident, and he hoped it would not be considered as such. He closed by saying that although he had not lived out the allotted three score years and ten, his fame would be remembered as long as the recollection of ability, devotion, integrity and patriotism crowned.

A. M. Brown Esq. spoke in substance, as follows: We stand to day with sorrowing hearts and dimmed eyes, looking into the open grave of a great lawyer and a great statesman, whose early demise has cast a deep gloom over a continent.

The world ever admires true courage, whether it be the courage of Christianity, which sustained martyrs in the Amphitheatre, at the stake, and on the rack; the courage of patriotism, which inspired thousands in this land to realize the historic fable of Curtius, and fill up with their own bodies the yawning chasm that imperilled the Republic; the courage of humanity which, regardless of shot and shell and messengers of death in a thousand forms on the battlefield, calmly gathered up the fallen braves and ministered to the wounded and dying; which entered pest-houses and hospitals, and visited and comforted the homeless, friendless and suffering; or the courage of statesmen, which was so nobly illustrated in the life of the statesman whose death we mourn to-day.

Edwin M. Stanton was popularly known in this country as our great Secretary of War, but recognized throughout the world as America's great War Minister—was conspicuous for his indomitable will and courage. In the early days of the rebellion, he had no equal among the faithless, and he continued heroic and faithful to the end, unawed by power and unbribed by gain. With stern integrity and

"The unconquerable will
And courage never to submit or yield,"

and with an eye single to the preservation of the Union, he gave his life for his country as truly as the bravest of the noble heroes who died on the crimson battlefields of the republic.

It is fitting that the nation should render the honor which is due to one of her noblest sons, but it is peculiarly appropriate that we who knew him so well should now, in this court room, the scene of his earliest intellectual triumphs, and the threshold of his life of tireless devotion to the cause of human freedom, express the grief of sincere friendship, whilst the remains of the great War Minister who has gone to a reward the great roll call above, where the "brazen throat of war" is silent and voiceless in the presence of the Prince of Peace.

Mr. Marshall said he had been requested by the committee to say a word in regard to Mr. Stanton. Mr. Moorhead had already spoken the it scarcely seemed possible or necessary to add anything to what had already been said. The grand alchemy of Mr. Stanton's success was his devotion to his labor. He was born, as the great mass of the people in this country, of parents of moderate means, and with scarcely sufficient means to give him a professional education. If Mr. Stanton had contributed nothing else to command the admiration of his fellow men, the example given by him to members of the bar, was sufficient to last as a monument while time lasts. There was another phase of his character which could not be passed. In those times of peculation and plunder among public men, he having handled the money of the nation for years, and might have amassed a fortune of untold millions, yet he died a poor man. His worst enemy could not say that in this respect he had been unjustly appreciated by him.

S. Schriver, Esq., said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I have listened with deep interest to the eloquent tributes which have to-day been paid to the eminent statesman, whose death the nation is now mourning. How noble his character, how vast his services, how great his sacrifices do appear to us, now that he is gone! for death heightens the grief which it inflicts, by tightening the meriits of the departed; the infinite remove leaves nothing to be compared but the nobleness and brilliancy of the man.

But, Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to trespass upon the time of this assemblage with thoughts which gentlemen more able and eloquent have so gracefully and fully expressed; I desire to add but one modest flower to the wreath upon his tomb, by the recital of an incident which tends to illustrate his great kindness of feeling. It has been frequently charged that Mr. Stanton had no friendships, and delighted only in antagonisms which could display his wonderful mental power and force. The incident which I am about to relate refutes the charge, and it is only to do some justice to him in this regard, that I presume to address you at all.

In 1853 or 1854, Mr. Stanton, as you are all aware, was engrossed in the cares of an immense practice. He gave to it the energy which characterized him; frequently passing entire nights in the preparation of his causes. At that time I was a very young man, engaged as a reporter for the press, and of course was frequently in the courts in the line of my employment; at the same time endeavoring to prepare myself for my profession. I had no acquaintance with Mr. Stanton, he had never spoken to me; I did not suppose he even knew my name. I was therefore much surprised one morning to receive a note from him making an appointment to see me at his office that evening. I was received in the kindest manner. He said that in his youth a word of encouragement had been given him by an older man, and that he felt it his duty to do the same to one whom he saw to be in such circumstances. His kind inquiries drew from me a statement of my affairs, then dark enough; whereupon he proceeded to recount the history of his own life; how in early youth he had been obliged to assume responsibilities which seemed to preclude all hope of acquiring a profession; how he had struggled through all difficulties, never once yielding; encouraging me to fix myself then on an object in life, and never to give up, be circumstances what they might, until it was attained. He made the whole evening in similar discourse, which came to me at the most desponding moment of my life. While I had and have occasion to remember Mr. Stanton with feelings of gratitude, it is not my intention to refer to this interview, or his remarks created on this reference to its effect upon my life, but to present it to you as proof of his great kindness of heart.

I shall ever cherish his memory: his very sagacities and manner are to me but the expression of his nobleness. The man who could find time and heart amid harrassments and demands of a great practice to take by the hand a struggling young man, had a heart too noble to be limited to but one expression of its nobility. And I believe that he who has been so bitterly assailed for those unsparing asperities had all the time a heart of great tenderness, restrained only in its manifestations by the imperative demands of his country's interest.

Hon. S. A. Purviance was the next speaker. His first acquaintance with Mr. Stanton was in the trial of a cause before His Honor Judge McCandless, which was shortly after he came to this city. Mr. Purviance's remarks were able and highly interesting. He related several incidents showing the perseverance, energy and patriotism of the deceased.

D. D. Bruce, Esq., said that he fully concurred in what had been said of Mr. Stenton as a lawyer, jurist and statesman and as a member of the bar, and a private citizen felt that he had a right to add a word to what had already been said. For one act alone, the people of this nation owed Mr. Stanton a debt of gratitude that could never be repaid. At the commencement of the rebellion, when the Chief Magistrate was unable to decide a question upon which the life of the nation hung, Mr. Stanton decided that question. He said that the Government had the power to combat treason and suppress rebellion, and for this decision the speaker would ever feel grateful.

J. F. Slagle, Robert Woods, John McClaren, Esqs., also made remarks, in which were narrated many incidents of striking interest in the life of Mr. Stanton.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Slagle moved that the Committee on Resolutions be continued, and that they be instructed to make the necessary arrangements for holding the meeting suggested in the 7th resolution.

The motion was adopted.

On motion of A. M. Brown, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

Pursuant to the Mayor's proclamation, published yesterday morning, a meeting of citizens was held at Wilkins' Hall, at twelve o'clock M., yesterday, to give expression of the public sorrow in consequence of the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. The attendance, although not large, was fair and many of our leading citizens were among the number present.

The meeting was organized by calling Hon. Jared M. Brush to the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Kerfoot.

A long list of Vice Presidents were appointed and the reporters of the city press designated as Secretaries.

Mr. James M. Cooper addressed the meeting ably, giving a detailed history of the life and public services of Mr. Stanton, and concluded by paying a high and eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased. He then moved that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions to be submitted to the meeting for action.

The motion was adopted and the chairman appointed Messrs. Jas. M. Cooper, M. W. Beltzhoover, C. F. Von Bonhorst, R. F. Jones and Wm. M. Hersh.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead addressed the meeting in substance as follows:

At three o'clock A. M., on the 15th of April, 1865, I was aroused from my slumbers by the violent ringing of my front door bell. I hastened to the door to ascertain the cause of such an untimely disturbance, and there learned from a messenger sent to me by the Mayor, the terrible news that President Lincoln had been assassinated. Such a shock I had never before received. On Friday morning last, the 24th inst., as I traveled from my house to my place of business, I met what was to me a still greater shock, that Edwin M. Stanton, the great War Minister, is dead," was on every tongue and depicted in every countenance. The sad news had reached the city by telegraph, and a deep gloom hung over the city whose inhabitants knew him so well and loved him so faithfully. It is proper and fitting, my friends, that we should assemble to do honor to his memory. We owe it to him as citizens; we owe it to him as patriots. Our city, our State, our nation, all owe him a debt that can never be paid. But I regret to have to say that it was expected I would deliver an eulogy. An eulogy on Edwin M. Stanton! Whilst I thank the gentlemen who moved the selection for their kind intentions, yet it is impossible; I cannot do it. Our relations were too intimate, our friendship too deep and abiding. As well might I be asked to do this office for a brother or a son.

If I can control my feelings, and you can bear with me for a few moments, I will give you an humble sketch of the ties that bound us as friends.

In the year 1850, when he was the partner of Judge Shaler, late of this city, and I spent most of my time in his office, I had occasion to be absent a few days on legal business in Cumberland. One night I dreamed a terrible and frightful dream about my friend Stanton, and awakened in alarm. I fell asleep again, and again the same thing returned to annoy me, and I awakened in a fright. I was at once impressed with the idea that some terrible calamity had happened him just at that time. I lighted a candle, looked at the time by my watch and again went to sleep. In the morning early I wrote him of my dream, and gave him the exact time of the occurrence—the next day I returned; went to his office; he met me with extended arms, clasping me to his bosom, and with his head sobbing on my shoulder, he said, "This is a very interesting thing; the time mentioned in your letter was the most perilous moment of my life." This was never after explained to me.

I am, therefore, not the man to lay before you in detail a history of his life, I cannot trample upon ground so holy.

How his heart hated treason and how he despised traitors is known to the world. How he endeavored to prevent the war during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and how he unearthed treason in that Cabinet and gave it timely notice of it, is already written in history. How he counseled and advised the patriot Lincoln during the darkest days of the rebellion, and how by his indomitable will, energy, perseverence and courage, he carried on the war, and pushed the rebels to the wall and achieved the victory over them is known to you all.

To Edwin M. Stanton, more than to any other man living or dead, are we indebted for our restoration to our Government, and also for the emancipation of the slaves. How correctly and exactly is his character described by Lord Brougham in "*British Statesman*," where, speaking of Lord Chatham, he says:

"As soon as Mr. Pitt took the helm the weakness of the timid and the guilty was instantly felt in every motion of the vessel. There was no more of wavering, of torpid inaction, of witless expectancy, of abject despondency. His firmness gave confidence, his spirit roused courage; his vigilance secured exertion in every department; his eye was ever."

But he has gone—and died comparatively a poor man. He died a martyr to the cause of his country. He abandoned the highest elevation of his profession for her cause, and in her service wore out his life and wasted his estate. His integrity and unsullied purity was the dread of the camp followers and rascals that swarmed about Washington.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., but little more than a week since, I congratulated him upon the fact that the President would appoint him to the Supreme Court, and he then had good hope. He was lively and cheerful. Little did I suppose it was a final farewell. He had faith in God, and will receive his reward. Let you and I, my friends, strive to imitate his virtues.

I have observed in the sneering papers that some friends in New York, at a private dinner party, just after the close of the war, actually made up a purse of $100,000 to be presented to him as a token of their regard and high appreciation of his valuable services, and deputed Judge Pierrepont to execute the delicate mission of tendering it to him. The Judge talked with Mrs. Stanton who told him she did not think it would be accepted. He shrunk from the attempt to make an offer of money, and when about leaving, Mr. Stanton, who had overheard some of the conversation with his wife, said: "Pierrepont, come back. I have always regarded you as my friend, I am now sick, you may never see me again. I want you to do me a favor. When you go back to New York tell my friends there and elsewhere, not to give me money or other gifts for me. I must refuse them all. They have my thanks for their kind intentions, but I never can and never will accept a cent as a gift from even my best friends."

I have evidences of the same thing in two letters recently received from him—one dated November 25, writing me on a business matter. He speaks of his inability to attend to his practice and his income being limited, although his property is ample and unincumbered but not productive, he makes use of these words: "Gifts have frequently been proffered, but you know me well enough, that I would rather serve as night watchman, or occupy six feet in a cemetery, than to be any man's pensioner."

He has now gone to the grave, and to his honor he has died comparatively a poor man. The brightest ornament in the chaplet that surrounds his brow is this, that in these times of great political corruption amongst public men having the control of hundreds of millions of dollars, his hands are unstained; he has died poor and gone to a better and brighter reward than earth can give him.

REMARKS OF FELIX R. BRUNOT.

Mr. Brunot said: He had not had the pleasure to enjoy so intimate social relations with Mr. Stanton as those of his friend, Gen. Moorhead, and of which he had so feelingly spoken. But upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Stanton, he felt not only that the country was called to mourn for the loss of a great man, but that he himself had lost a dear friend. As when a friend is taken by the hand of death, the mind dwells not merely upon the generosity of his public character, so, the death of Stanton brought to his mind incidents of personal intercourse illustrative of the great qualities of the deceased statesman. He had seen much of Mr. Stanton during the war, and at almost every interview there were words spoken, or actions developed which impressed him with the incomparable fitness of the Secretary for his high position.

In a conversation the evening before the battle of Bull Run, I asked Mr. Stanton anxiously if he thought there could be any doubt of our success. "We'll be whipped!" was his excited reply. "Is it possible! why do you think so?" "*I know it!* They are prepared and we are not. General Scott should have gone to Richmond when he marched on Alexandria." The civilian knew the position better than did the commanding General.

A few days after his appointment as Secretary of War, I met him in the rotunda of the Capitol and congratulated him upon his appointment, saying also that in reply to the question of a prominent gentleman in the cars, I had said he was all right on the slavery question. "They will find out where I am on the slavery question. *I hate* slavery—it is doomed." He sent for me, and when I went to his office he placed in my hands letters and papers charging frauds and wrongs against the Government, in the Quartermaster and Contract Department. "This must be stopped—it *shall* be stopped," he said, "and I want you and other men for whom I have no pay to help me stop it." And all through his administration—incorruptibly, fearlessly, mercilessly to the offenders, he labored to protect the Government against frauds and to punish the defrauders.

His judgment of the public servants, both civil and Military, seldom erred. On one occasion when he was about to leave his office to attend a Cabinet meeting, he requested me to stop a moment. "You went to Pittsburgh Landing—did you see General Grant?" no sir. "Did you hear that he was drunk in the battle." "No, it could not have been so, or I should have heard it from some of the sick and wounded on the steamer." "*I do not believe it*" said he "and yet a respectable committee of men from Louisville are here, who have about persuaded the President to displace him. "*They shall not succeed*" was the energetic conclusion of Mr. Stanton, and he went to the Cabinet meeting. That they did not succeed is firmly believe due to Edwin M. Stanton.

When the quarrel of the late President against Congress wore its most threatening aspect, I called upon Mr. Stanton with others, and asked, if in case of his displacement, he would consent to be elected Senator from Pennsylvania. "I am here only from duty, I long to go away, and will accept nothing but rest." "Do you think there is any demand for the impeachment of Johnson will ause force against Congress?" His reply was, "Let him dare to try it! *They can't get General Grant to do anything wrong!*" I rarely went to his office during the war, without seeing or hearing evidences of the love which was most of all things denied him by his enemies—that tenderness of heart which gave to the unfortunate sufferers in the war, his earnest sympathies. He was never asked to do anything for the sick and wounded, but cheerfully responding to the extent of his power, and no reasonable suggestion by civilians in their behalf, ever failed to gain his encouragement and co-operation. Thousands of mothers, widows, sisters and brothers will testify to the tender consideration and sympathy which Mr. Stanton never failed to evince in their individual cases. But, Mr. Chairman, I must end my remarks. A year ago, it was proposed to erect a statue of Mr. Stanton upon the National Mall, and I was asked to obtain, who was a stranger in this city, was designated to collect the necessary funds and to that end was given the names of a few citizens who, it was thought, would be the most ready to respond. When one of these gentlemen read the heading of the subscription, which states that the "friends and neighbors" of Mr. Stanton proposed to erect this monument to his honor. "Sir," said he, "I am neither the friend or the neighbor of Mr. Stanton. If I have any personal relations with him it is enmity, for he has injured me, but I appreciate the services he has rendered to the country, and can honor him for that."

Mr. Chairman: The great War Minister is dead. His enemies as well as his friends will now appreciate the services he has rendered to his country, and history will record, as of no other man, that the nation unanimously mourned his loss.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brunot's remarks, Mr. Cooper, from the Committee on Resolutions presented the following report:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise and inscrutible Providence to take from this mortal life our honored friend and neighbor, Edwin M. Stanton, the patriot statesman, the profound and accomplished scholar and jurist and the Nation's benefactor;

WHEREAS, We, the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, here assembled, without distinction of party and in common with all the loyal people of the United States, regard his death as a National calamity, and an event which must thrill with sorrow the heart of true men and lovers of their country. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That in the death of Mr. Stanton, the country has sustained an irreparable loss; the nation has lost one of the ablest of its statesmen and civil servants, and we shall ever cherish a grateful remembrance the patriot and sage, who stood like a tower of strength in the time of our greatest need; like a rock, against which treason surged and lashed in vain; a man whom no disaster could appal, and no success deceive; but who, as Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of War, during the greater part of the Rebellion, organized victory, by keeping our batalions filled and our supplies equal to every emergency.

2d. That it was owing to the wise counsels and the stern and unyielding devotion of Mr. Stanton that the martyred Lincoln, our martyred President, was mainly indebted during our great national struggle, for the support he so much needed. He was confessedly the right arm of Mr. Lincoln's administration; the adviser of the famous Proclamation of Emancipation, which has been attended with such grand and sublime results to four millions of the human race and removed the only stain which tarnished our nation's honor.

3d. While thus acknowledging the eminent public services of Edwin M. Stanton, we are painfully impressed with the fearful cost to himself in the wasting toils which broke him down, and at the close of the late war, left him shattered in health, and only a wreck of himself—in short, another martyr to his country's cause—and well deserving of a niche in the same temple of fame that will be forever consecrated to the memory of the murdered Lincoln.

4th. That the last honor conferred by President Grant, and so promptly confirmed by the Senate in his appointment, as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a grateful acknowledgement of the merits and deserving of the greatest of all our War Ministers, and that in honoring him the Administration has added some honor to itself, and fulfilled the expectations of a grateful people.

5th. That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family of the deceased patriot, and we ask to be permitted to mingle our tears with theirs, and so share their great sorrow in the loss which we and they have sustained.

6th. That a copy of these proceedings be engrossed and transmitted by the Mayor of the city to the family of the deceased.

On motion, the report was unanimously adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.

In the United States Court yesterday morning, Judge McCandless presiding, District Attorney Carnahan formally announced the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. Mr. Carnahan said:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: The sad duty falls to me to announce the death of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, lately appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. This melancholy event took place on Friday morning, the 24th inst., at his residence in the city of Washington. It was well known to the public that Mr. Stanton's health had been infirm for several years, the result of labors performed by him as Secretary of War during the period of the rebellion, greater and longer sustained than naturordinarily allows to the most active and powerful mind, united with physical strength, the most robust and enduring. But a considerable interval of repose, with encouraging indications of returning health and strength, had induced the hope and belief that the crisis of disease was passed, and that many days of public usefulness in the exalted station to which he had, by the act of the President and Senate, with the hearty and grateful concurrence of the nation, just been elevated, were in reservation for the patriot and statesman. His demise was therefore sudden and unexpected, and has caused the heart of the great nation, whose able and faithful servant he had so long been, to throb with profoundest and poignant grief. This is not the place nor time for the occasion to recount the public services of Mr. Justice Stanton. When the heart is full of sorrow, and the eye moistened with tears for the loss of the virtuous, noble dead, the language of eulogy itself is insipid, and, sometimes, impertinent.

Mr. Stanton's public services, and his titles to national esteem and gratitude, are written on the tablets of the nation, and will pass down the centuries undimned by time.

It was not permitted to Mr. Justice Stanton to enter upon the discharge of the judicial duties to which he had just been assigned. Had it pleased Providence to spare his life and strength, it cannot be doubted that he would have achieved a judicial eminence proportioned to his unrivalled greatness as a War Minister. "Man proposes, but God disposes."

As a lawyer we have the testimony of the eminent and venerable Judge, who has so long and so ably presided in this circuit, that Mr. Stanton stood at the head of the first rank of the national bar. Your Honor knew, and I knew, the kindness of his heart and the sincerity and warmth of his personal friendships. To-day a nation's respect, gratitude and affection, and a nation's grief and sorrow will accompany to the tomb all that was mortal of Edwin M. Stanton. His life did not reach to its three score and ten years which the Psalmist tells us is the ordinary limit of human existence; but his name and memory will endure as long as great public services are held in grateful remembrance as long as patriotism and devotion to the public good are respected as virtues.

As a mark of respect for the memory of the illustrious dead, I move that this Court do now adjourn, and that a minute be entered on the records of the Court of the cause of the adjournment.

John H. Bailey, Esq., seconded the motion with appropriate remarks.

His Honor, Judge McCandless, then responded, and in fitting and eloquent terms referred to his intimate professional and personal relations with Mr. Stanton, and eulogized his private character and eminent public services. He directed that a minute be made of these proceedings, and that the remarks of the District Attorney, in which he fully concurred, be entered at large on the minutes of both the Circuit and District Courts, and out of respect to the memory of Mr. Justice Stanton, the Courts do now adjourn.

ACTION OF CITY COUNCILS.

City Councils assembled in regular session yesterday afternoon. After being duly organized, Mr. Houston, in the Common branch, President Tomlinson in the Chair, moved to go into Committee of the Whole to receive the announcement of the death of Hon. E. M. Stanton, which being agreed to, Dr. McCandless was called to the Chair.

On taking the chair, the President stated the Council as a Committee on the Whole was organized to receive the painful intelligence of the death of the great, good and illustrious Secretary of War, Edwin M Stanton.

Mr. Houston then said: It is my duty to announce to this honorable body that on Friday morning, 24th inst., the spirit of the eminent ex-Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, passed from earth to eternity.

Toll the bell mournfully! Let the iron mouthed minute gun sound the dirge of sorrow! Muffle the drum! Dark drape to-day the old flag and hang it at half mast, for a mighty nation weeps in anguish for its truest friend, oppressed humanity a champion. The War Secretary of the century is no more! Stanton is dead! All that is earthly of the moral hero, the zealous patriot who stood a shining mark in the wilderness of humanity, even now, as our voices are raised to sing his praise and utter lamentations of grief and sorrow, the dismal grave stands broadly open, gaping to receive the remains and assert fresh victory over mortality. A nation cannot weap tears too worthy the worth of the man whose life, strength, vigor and temporal happiness were sacrificed on the holy ambition of discharging his full duty towards his God and his Country. They cannot overestimate the loss sustained in the passing away of a hero, who in the fire of battle and the responsibilities of life in an Almighty Being ordained should prove a willing sacrifice in the cause of Truth, Liberty, Justice and Equality. Death silences partisanship; the garb of politics donned on the threshold of manhood is doffed as the grave is reached and closed on the earth for ever and ever. Let us to day forget all lines, all caste, all prejudices and unite with the whole people of the country in paying homage to the memory of the illustrious deceased. Let us be among those who will furnish History with a text that she will delight to write, and chronicle that the grave of the noble pilot who weathered the storm and guided into safe harbor the good Ship of State, was wet with the tears of a people, as grateful as sorrowing, and that there were none among the spirit or too barren of generosity to honor the self sacrificing War Secretary who wore his life away in the cause of his country.

It is, therefore, Mr. President and Gentlemen, that I offer the following preamble and resolutions in honor of the memory of the departed:

WHEREAS, The united nation stands to-day weeping and mourning over the fresh made grave of an eminent citizen and patriot, whose services to his country during a short but eventful career, were of the most priceless character, and whose indomitable perseverance and fearless determination was done a large share of the glory of redeeming the Union, the crushing out of armed rebellion, the entire obliteration of slavery and the grand consummation of the war; and,

WHEREAS, Pittsburgh has ever pointed with pride to the record of Edwin M. Stanton, so signally and successfully made throughout his useful mission on earth, recognizing in him a man of merit, elevated, pure minded, and patriotic; whose life shone with lustre among the brightest constellations of our legal fraternity, a citizen as good, generous, virtuous and upright in the private walks of social life, as he was bold, intrepid, wise and courageous in the high offices of national honor and trust confided to him, and whose duties he so faithfully and ably discharged on behalf of a whole people at the sacrifice of his own individual health, strength and life. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Select and Common Council assembled on behalf of ourselves and the people we represent, do cheerfully and heartily concur in prompted tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased, and send forth by these resolutions an expression of that most profound sorrow which his death has planted in our breasts; of sympathy for the bereaved widow and children; of a keen appreciation of the irreparable loss sustained, in his passing away, by the nation at large, and the friends and advocates of Freedom, Liberty and Equality everywhere on earth.

Resolved, That in token of our sorrow, and in respect to the memory of the deceased, we cause our respective chambers to be draped with the emblems of mourning, enter these resolutions on our minute book and instruct our clerk to engross and forward a copy thereof to our Representatives in Congress, to be presented by him, on the part of the Councils and the people of Pittsburgh, to the grief stricken widow and children of the departed statesman.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote, after which the Committee rose and reported their action to Council. It was received and approved. Select Council concurred.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

(By Tel

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, by a business-like exchange of Christmas gifts with a skillful type-founder, was enabled to come to time, on the holyday morning, in an elegant new suit of clothes—quite a court-dress in fact. The *Telegraph*, always edited with ability and care, will hereafter boast of a typography to match, such as, *barring* Pittsburgh, neither *burgh nor* city in our Commonwealth can excel.

THERE is talk in Europe that the Czar Alexander II., of Russia, contemplates an early abdication. Declining health is assigned as the reason. He is only fifty-one years of age. His son, the Grand Duke Alexander, who would succeed him, is 25 years of age.

The friends of liberty and progress throughout the world would regret the retirement of this best of Russia's great rulers, the liberator of fourteen millions of serfs, and the enlightened friend and promoter of liberal principles. His reign, which has lasted through fifteen years, has been one of peace, prosperity and progress, and he has done more to elevate Russia, if not to enlarge it, than any of his predecessors. His abdication will be the more regretted, because his son is more likely to reverse his genera policy than to carry it forward.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

The objections, which have been made in a few quarters, to the Tenure of Office law, have not been found to have any practical importance. No embarrassment is experienced by either the President or the Senate, in virtue of its operations. The first has exercised his functions, in the matter of the suspension of unacceptable officials, with so much of wise caution and of just regard for public sentiment, that formal explanation of the causes for suspension has been called for in but very few instances, and always in such cases promptly furnished. We have here an evidence of the most thoroughly cordial understanding between the two authorities, of a conscientious and faithful discharge of their respective duties which is very creditable to each, and of the actual consonance of the law itself with the equitable spirit of our Federal Constitution. In the fact that the law operates so smoothly, that its influence is felt, if at all, rather in what it forestalls than in what it comes directly to oppose, we find a sufficient reason not for the repeal of the law as a dead letter, but for the retention, which is now fixing a line of safe precedents for future emergencies, when the country may not be as fortunate as now, either in its President or its Senate. Such would be the contingencies in which the principle of this law would be of vital consequence to the country, while there might be absolutely no possibility for its enactment anew.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

We have an extended report of the proceedings of the various meetings held in this city yesterday, to attest the devoted regard with which the memory of EDWIN M. STANTON is to be ever cherished by our people. In these testimonials *in memoriam*, the bench, the bar, and the people alike participated. The bar-meeting is said to have been the largest gathering of the profession ever known in this city. The citizens' meeting was not a full one in numbers, but many of the *best* men of the community were there.

The resolutions of the two meetings were unavoidably alike; the salient points to be referred to in that way were too conspicuous to be ignored by either. These resolutions may be taken as expressing the substance of similar declarations at every memorial assemblage for the same object throughout the land. Of Mr. STANTON'S public career, no new things could be said by any one, while every one knows just what it was.

The addresses were all peculiarly appropriate to their scenes, to the audiences and to the common theme. Many interesting incidents were related, by gentlemen who spoke from recollection of their own experience, reflecting a yet clearer light upon some of the personal qualities of the illustrious deceased.

Taken altogether, the proceedings of yesterday were as creditable to the intelligent patriotism of our people at large, as they were indicative of the affectionate regard of thousands of the old neighbors and personal friends of Mr. STANTON in this community.

At a very early day, it is proposed that an oration shall be delivered upon the life, character and services of the deceased, which, we shall expect, will be a fittingly faithful tribute to the most rarely exalted merit, in the name of a people who will never forget or cease to love the memory of STANTON.

THE ERIE CANAL RING.

Our reference, of yesterday, to the whispered rumors of the existence of a ring formed for the furtherance of personal profit, by securing the endorsement of the Commonwealth for an enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the consequent assumption of the large amount of bonds now held by a citizen of Erie, has awakened a very general public curiosity, which we are not yet sufficiently acquainted with the details of the "ring" programme to satisfy fully. But all the facts may be expected to transpire in due time.

There will not be the remotest possibility for the success of the enlargement scheme, so far as it contemplates the Legislative sanction and aid, until, 1st, some equitable arrangement shall have been made, in the *public* interests, with the holder of that large lien upon the present canal. He should have principal and interest for all his actual outlays, no more, no less. We do not undertake to say that he would ask anything else, while we are quite sure that none of the jobbers, to whom we have alluded as engaged, *sub rosa*, in engineering the project, will be suffered to plunder the treasury, under any pretext or by virtue of any arrangement, with any other party whatever. The second condition would very properly exact such a clear exposition, of the real merits of the plan of enlargement, as will reasonably satisfy the public that it is feasible, and ought to be carried out at once.

We do not believe that the Commonwealth will aid this work with a single dollar, either in cash or credit, until assurance can be had that the dollar will be expended in good faith, for value received, and that the fair, just value of the property. If any *bonus* is to be paid, by anybody or to anybody, the State will be no party to that contract, or in any way instrumental for its fulfillment.

If the principal holder of the canal liens should be reasonable in his demands, and we take it for granted that he will be, the project can then come up for discussion upon its proper merits. Otherwise, not, certainly not with any possibility of its success. Anything in the nature of a just surmise that a hungry party of speculators are to be directly profited by State action would, and should, be fatal to the proposition. The enlargement would be a very costly undertaking at best, and its pecuniary success, when accomplished, a matter not so certain as to warrant the unnecessary expenditure of a solitary dollar.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

In Allegheny county, Maryland, the most western part of that State, as is well known to the most of our readers, there are extensive deposits of bituminous coal. The "Big Vein"—the thickness of which we are unable to state—has been worked more extensively than any other, mainly for shipment to Baltimore, Washington and other seaboard cities. Besides the "Big Vein," there are other veins of four and six feet, still more extensive in area, and supposed to contain more coal than it. The "Big Vein," it is estimated, in addition to all that has been mined, still contains two hundred millions of tons.

The trade with the seaboard cities opened in 1842, and that year 1,708 tons were carried eastward by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was not until 1850 that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal began to carry coal from this field. The following table will show the progress of the trade

	B. & O. R. R.	CANAL.	TOTAL.
1842,	1,708	——	1,708
1845,	24,653	——	24,653
1850,	192,805	4,042	196,848
1855,	478,486	183,786	662,272
1860,	493,031	295,878	788,909
1865,	560,293	343,202	903,495
1866,	736,153	343,178	1,079,331
1867,	735,699	458,153	1,193,852
1868,	848,118	482,325	1,330,443
1869,	1,236,509	663,491	1,900,000

All this is from one county, and the Cumberland *Civilian* estimates that the mines of that county are sufficient to bear a draft of 2,000,000 tons a year for ten generations. But should that not be sufficient, the county of Somerset, Pa., which adjoins that county on the North, has probably still more. It, too, has a Big Vein of great extent, through the centre of which the Connellsville Rail road passes. The average distance from the Somerset coal field to Cumberland does not exceed 25 miles. It is said to extend over an area of several hundred square miles. Should the demand for coal continue to increase during the next twenty years as it has during the past two decades, the mines of Somerset county will be heavily drawn upon, as well as those of Allegheny county, Md.

But why carry all this coal away? Why may not capitalists establish manufacturing centres in the beautiful, healthy and romantic valleys where this coal is found, instead of the crowded and sweltering suburbs of great cities? Before the era of railroads there was good reason why manufacturing establishments could not be scattered abroad; but there is none now.

STANTONIANA.

The following words, spoken by Mr. Stanton himself in reference to the scene which transpired at the council board when the news came that Major Anderson had transferred his command from Fort Moultry to Fort Sumpter, will be interesting:

"This little incident was the crisis of our history—the pivot upon which everything turned. Had he remained at Fort Moultrie, a very different combination of circumstances would have arisen. The attack on Fort Sumpter, commenced by the South, united the North, and made the Confederacy an impossibility. I shall never forget our coming together by special summons that night. Buchanan sat in his arm-chair in a corner of the room, *white as a sheet*, with the stump of cigar in his mouth. The dispatches were laid before us, and so much violence ensued that he had to turn us all out of doors."

Buchanan and his Cabinet in due time passed away, the war against the Union was fully inaugurated, Simon Cameron was placed at the head of the Department entrusted especially with its prosecution, and Edwin M. Stanton remained for the time a simple private citizen, awaiting his opportunity, unconscious of the dazzling career that the future had in store for him.

Simon Cameron resigned the Secretaryship of War early in January, 1862, and on the 11th of that month Mr. Stanton was appointed to succeed him, the nomination being confirmed by the Senate on the 13th. It is related in connection with the appointment that, in answering some questions on the subject, Mr. Lincoln observed that his first wish had been to choose a man from a Border State, but that he knew New England would object; that, on the other hand, he would have also been glad to choose a New Englander, but he knew the Border States would object. So he concluded to select from some intervening territory, "and, to tell you the truth, gentlemen," he added "I don't believe Stanton knows where he belongs himself!" Some of the company present at the time of the conversation here recorded now said something about Mr. Stanton's impulsiveness, to which Mr. Lincoln replied with one of those queer stories with which he used to answer friends and enemies alike: "Well," said he, "we may have to treat him as they are sometimes obliged to treat a Methodist minister I know of out West. He gets wrought up so high in his prayers and exhortations that they are obliged to put bricks in his pockets to keep him down. We may be obliged to serve Stanton the same way, but I guess we'll let him jump awhile first!"

On the night of March 3, 1865, while the last bills of the session were under examination for signing, and while the President and all with him were enjoying the expectation of to morrow's inauguration, a dispatch came from Grant, which stated his confidence that a few days must end the business with Lee and Richmond, and spoke of an application made by Lee to negotiate about peace. Mr. Lincoln intimated pretty clearly an intention to permit extremely favorable terms, and to let his General-in-Chief negotiate them, even to an extent that overpowered the reticent habits of his Secretary of War, who, after holding his tongue as long as he could, broke out sternly:

"Mr President, to morrow is inauguration day. If you are not to be the President of an obedient and united people, *you had better not be inaugurated.* Your work is already done, if any other authority than yours is for one moment to be recognized, or any terms made that do not signify that you are the supreme head of the nation. If Generals in the field are to negotiate peace, or any other chief magistrate is to be acknowledged on this continent, *then you are not needed, and you had better not take the oath of office.*

"Stanton, you are right," said the President, his whole tone changing.

Seizing a pen he wrote as follows: "The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army, or on some minor or purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question; such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conference or conventions. In the meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages."

The President then read over what he had written and then said:

"Now, Stanton, date and sign this paper and send it to Grant. We'll see about this peace business."

Mr. Lincoln understood him thoroughly, and reposed the most unstinted confidence in his integrity, ability and statesmanship.

Only a few days before his death, Mr. Lincoln gave a still more striking testimony of the affectionate nature of his regard for Mr. Stanton. This was when Stanton tendered him his resignation of the War Department, on the ground that the work for whose sake he had taken it was now done.

"Mr. Lincoln," says a witness, "was greatly moved by the Secretary's words, and tearing in pieces the paper containing the resignation, and throwing his arms about the Secretary, he said, 'Stanton, you have been a good friend and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here.' Several friends of both parties were present on this occasion, and there was not a dry eye that witnessed the scene.

He never would take a case without earning his fee, and did not charge one-third the value of his services. A month ago he was sent a handsome retainer in the case of the State of Pennsylvania vs. the Credit Mobilier. He wrote to Louis Hall, who represented the state of Pennsylvania, and asked him as a personal favor, to let the case rest until he had time to prepare himself to be heard for the Credit Mobilier, that he had only just been employed, and he would not go into court with any case until he understood it in all its bearings. Mr. Hall wrote refusing any delay. The trial, he said, must come off on the ensuing Monday. Then Mr. Stanton returned the fee and wrote that he could not do the company justice on so short a notice for preparation. He needed that money, needed it badly too: but he could not keep it because he could not feel that he could earn it on so short a notice.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: We have before us now his notes in the last argument of his life. It was delivered before the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of Ohio, in the patent case of Whitney vs. Mowery. The Court sat in Mr. Stanton's chamber during the evenings of the interval between 8th and 13th of this month. The argument was continued from evening to evening, and from the lips of one of the counsel present we learn it was remarkable for its cogency. Sickness and long suffering brought with them no impairment of the intellect. Indeed so vigorous were all his powers that the keen eye of his physician was deceived, and the belief was firm with every one, except Mr. Stanton's self, that he would recover.

Mr. Stanton dealt in no "last words—not a syllable. He died," said the Surgeon General, "from his extremities, that is to say, his brain was the last part of him to succumb." It seems to be the opinion of Surgeon Gen'eral Barnes and of all friends who saw Mr. Stanton within the few hours preceding his death that, though his body felt extreme pain, and he was deprived by approaching death of speech, he knew all that was transpiring around him up to within a few moments of his decease.

The Alabama Correspondence.

The President has sent to the Senate a mass of correspondence between this country and Great Britain, concerning the questions pending since the rejection of the treaty by the Senate. In the first letter, Mr. Fish writes to Mr. Motley, under date of May 15th, announcing the rejection of the treaty. He remarks that the Government abandons none of its claims nor the hope of their early adjustment. At the time the treaty was submitted the country had changed the depository of its confidence and power, and wished not to settle grave questions with out first submitting them to the new regime. At the same time, the Senate and the people are convinced that the treaty would not have removed the sense of existing grievance, would not have afforded real substantial satisfaction to the people, would not have proved a hearty, cordial settlement of the pending questions, but would have left a feeling of dissatisfaction inconsistent with the relations which the President desires to have firmly established between two great nations of common origin, common language and objects in the advancement of the civilization of the age. The rejection was in the interests of peace, and at the time of writing the occasion was not deemed appropriate for a renewal of negotiations. Mr. Fish hopes, if negotiations are resumed, that some definite conclusion will be reached in regard to the rights of neutrals in case of war with a third power. The President does not recognize the necessity and propriety of the original concession, to the South, of belligerency by Great Britain. Other nations conceded belligerency; in Great Britain alone was the concession supplemented by acts causing damage to the United States.

On the 25th of September, Mr. Fish elaborately sets forth our grievances against England, and with conciseness, clearness and force states the case for the United States, applies the law of nations thereto, holds England to her responsibility for damages, refers to the evasions with which our propositions have been met, and while he says that the President is not prepared to fix the amount of the indemnity and reparation, nor of the future international law which Great Britain and the United States may propose to Christendom, we make no claim upon Great Britain beyond the satisfactory settlement of the controversy between us, nor do we propose to set any time for this settlement; we prefer to leave all the more important questions to her Majesty's Government, and will be ready at any time, to consider any proposal England may make on the subject. We quote one paragraph from this remarkable dispatch, which has never yet been matched, as an exhaustive and powerful exposition of the domestic and international case. The Secretary says:

"We complain that the insurrection in the Southern States, if it did not exist, was continued and obtained its enduring vitality by means of the resources it drew from Great Britain. We complain that by reason of the imperfect discharge of its neutral duties on the part of the Queen's Government, Great Britain became the military, naval and financial, basis of an insurgent warfare against the United States. We complain of the destruction of our merchant marine by British ships manned by British seamen, armed with British guns, dispatched from British dock yards, sheltered and harbored in British ports. We complain that by reason of the policy and the acts of the Queen's Ministers injury incalculable was inflicted on the United States. Nevertheless, the United States manfully and resolutely encountered all the great perils and difficulties of the situation, foreign and domestic, and overcame them. We endured with proud patience the manifestation of hostility there, where we had expected friendship—in England, the protagonist of the abolition of negro servitude, in order to perpetuate which the Southern States had seceded from the Union. We entered on a great war, involving sea and land; we marched to the field hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and expended thousands of millions in treasure for their support; we lavished the blood of our bravest and best in battle, as if it were but water; we submitted to all privation without a murmur; we staked our lives, our fortunes, and our honor on the issue of the combat, and, by the blessing of God, we came out of the deadly struggle victorious, and with courage proved, strength unimpaired, power augmented, and our place fixed among the nations second to none, we may without presumption say, in the civilized world. Providence had smiled on our sacrifice and our exertions, and in the hour of supreme trial we felt that, while mindful of good will shown us by friendly Powers in the hour of our trial, we could afford to account in moderation with others which like Great Britain had, as we thought, speculated improvidently and to their own discomfiture on the unexpected dismemberment and downfall of the great American Republic."

In a second letter, dated the same day, Mr. Fish suggests the re-opening at Washington of the questions at issue. On the 16th of October, Mr. Motley informs Mr. Fish that he had read his dispatch to Lord Clarendon, who requested a copy of the same. Another letter is from Clarendon to Minister Thornton, dated November 6, in which the points of Mr. Fish's September dispatch are communicated, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs expresses the desire of the British Government for an amicable settlement of the difficulty. He states that it has no new proposition to make until it knows more clearly the basis on which our Government would be disposed to negotiate. Here the matter ends for the present.

Custody of the Insane.

Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, has recently delivered a decision in the habeas corpus case of George W. Draper, remanding that gentleman to the care of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. The decision is interesting and important, as covering a large class of cases provided for by a recent act of Assembly. Judge Ludlow reviewed that act, in its two-fold aspect, as guarding at the same time the rights of the individual alleged to be insane, and in affording relief to the family and protection to society. If its provisions are fairly carried into effect in the spirit of Judge Lowlow's decision, no injustice can be done to individual liberty in our Hospitals for the Insane, while at the same time afflicted families will have the best means at hand, as far as human wisdom can provide them, for ameliorating the most distressing of all maladies.

Mrs. Stowe's Critics—Her Mind Injured.

Mrs. Stowe's book on the Byron muddle is to be out in a few days. She is not so sure as she might be that it will have the desired effect upon the public, and it is whispered that her mind has been injured in consequence of the attacks made upon her. She wrote her article with a wonderful lack of deliberation, and had no opportunity to measure her strength to endure the inevitable storm of censure. I am told that constant fits of depression have resulted in a condition of brain which is exceedingly dangerous. In public life women are far more sensitive in regard to criticism than are men. One of our most noted singers used, when she began her career, to have hysterical attacks over every adverse critique. Recognizing this dominant susceptibility to opinion, it isn't easy to conjecture what the women will do when they enter the political etc., etc., etc., the dirty pool of etc., etc., etc., the field whereon etc., etc., etc. If we are to have hysterics and scratching out of eyes and pulling of hair every time a newspaper speaks, what, oh what is to become of the little angels when Secretary Sally Smith is "pitched into" by the *Weekly Revolver*, and metaphorically annihilated, when Governor Jane Jones is dissected by the keenly sarcastic knife of the *Amputator?* The universal doing away of the whole female sex might, alas, be the result, and it is mortifying to confess that in this age of progress we haven't learned to live without 'em—the darlings.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens has been very busy of late collecting the numerous criticisms written upon Mrs. Stowe's article, and intends to bring them out in book form. Mrs. Stephens is of the opinion that Mrs. Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher would be better people, and much more useful *if they had religion.* Mrs. Stephens is a well preserved dame, possessing pretty gray hair, which she is not ashamed of. She is of an amiable turn of mind, and says that of all things in the world she can't endure to criticise the productions of budding authors. It goes to her heart to tell them they won't do when cribs upon the immortality of the soul or essays upon Spring are presented to her appreciative eye.

The Schœppe Case.

The Carlisle *Herald* says: "If it is desired by those who have Dr. Schœppe's case in hand that it should be stated, we will admit that a great portion of our citizens believe that his conviction was a just one. They heard all the evidence adduced on the trial, and have read and re-read it in the printed report. They know the Court, jurors, witnesses, and all concerned in the trial, and also the prisoner. It may be that they are incapable of forming a correct opinion on the case, but we suggest that their judgment in the matter is entitled to as much weight and consideration, as that of those persons who have merely read the proceedings of the trial as a matter of curiosity, or news. It may be also as some of our journals assert, that the Court, counsel and jurors, were stupid and prejudiced beyond other men, but that is not apparent to those to whom they are well known. Now as we said at the outset, no one here desires the execution of Dr. Schœppe, or any one else. If his innocence can be established every one will rejoice that our community has not been disgraced by the most diabolical murder ever perpetrated. All are willing and anxious that he should have even the extraordinary privilege that has now been accorded him, and until his case is finally disposed of by the Courts, no attempt will be made to do anght against him. In return for this we have a right to demand that we be exempt from abuse and ridicule as being his persecutors, "wishing to deck his scaffold with evergreens, and have our children sing Christmas carols around it." It is our right that we should not be thus maligned, and if Dr. Shœppe's friends persist in this folly, we will give a few revelations, that will induce reflection even in them."

A Point Well Put.

The Beaver *Radical* says: General Irwin was State Treasurer during the year 1868. He was in duty bound to see to it that all the taxes due the Commonwealth were paid. On his defeat and relinquishment of office, it was discovered that the *Credit Mobilier* was in arrears to the State for taxes due to the amount of $529,000, which large sum no effort had been made to collect. His successor took hold of this matter, and by his persistent efforts brought the corporation before the courts. By a decision of the court on a single point, the claim was cut down from $529,000 to $467,000, and the latter sum was declared by the jury to be due the Commonwealth. And now the sum of $467,000, which was lying entombed in the list of "uncollected" taxes, is, by a verdict of the court made available for the support of the State, and is so much relief to the tax payers.

Has any one seen one word of praise of Mr. Mackey's energy and industry in any of the newspapers now devoted to "retrenchment or reform?" Do these editors rejoice over the successful collection of this large sum, and congratulate the tax payers on the relief which it brings? We are equally ignorant of one word in their papers which indicate that they manfully come to the support of a faithful, and sadly maligned officer, and demand his retention in an office which has never been filled by any man of equal financial skill? They not only not do so, but they are, with one accord, opposed to his re-election, and singularly—for retrenchers and reformers—they are all united in favor of the election of the incapable man whose neglect Mr. Mackey is just now repairing to the great benefit of the State, and to the delight of every honest man in the Commonwealth.

Planchette Heard From.

A bereaved husband in Coshocton county, Ohio, has communicated to the local journal, the remarkable "tribute" as follows:

MR. EDITOR: Passed to the higher life, Rachel Nichols, my beloved wife, on Thursday, the 9th day of December, instant, at our residence. Her age was sixty eight years and six months, and we had lived happily together nearly fifty years. She was an intelligent and good wife, mother and friend. Like myself, she believed in the spiritual philosophy, which teaches the goodness and justice of the Supreme Spirit, and consequently takes away all fear of a revengeful, fiery and eternal hell; and she confidently expected to meet, (as I believe she did), the cheerful countenances of her relatives and friends who had gone before her. She died without moving a muscle, and left a countenance as cheerful and beautiful as on her bridal morning. She left the body at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock, A. M.; at ten o'clock A. M., she communicated through the Planchette to me and others. To me, "Mourn not for me, I am surely happy, and I will be thy Guardian Angel still, Eli." Peace to her ashes, and blessings on her, and may I profit as heretofore, by her guardianship.

ELI NICHOLS.

Our Iron Furnaces—Their Employment of Labor.

Apropos to the statement of Commissioner Wells, that there are at present only about twelve thousand men *directly* engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in the United States, we have reliable information that, in the pig iron district known as "Hanging Rock," in Ohio, including adjacent furnaces in Kentucky and West Virginia, there are about seventy pig iron furnaces, employing, in the digging of iron ore, stone, coal and limestone, in the cutting and coaling of the wood, hauling material to the furnaces, making the iron and the hauling the same in the lines of transportation, about one hundred men to each furnace, or seven thousand men in all, "*directly* engaged in the manufacture of pig iron" in the Hanging Rock district, constituting about one half of all the men *directly* engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in the United States, according to Commissioner Wells. Those who live in the Hanging Rock iron district ought to be proud of the magnitude of their business. But, it will be wholly safe to infer that the Commissioner has grossly understated the number of men employed in all branches of the pig iron production of the country.

THE Montreal *News* says: We have acquired a knowledge that we can live without reciprocity, and perhaps the American Executive is unwittingly teaching us a wholesome lesson of self reliance. We must learn to use the weapons they prize so highly. We must assimilate our frontier tariff to their and prevent Canada being made a sacrifice market by American manufacturers. The use of our canals and fisheries are boons worth purchasing, but beyond them we have nothing to tempt the Americans to relax their tariff in our favor. The Ottawa Commons have thus a clear field before them, and can legislate upon reliable data; hitherto their movements were paralyzed by the prospect of the reciprocity treaty being revived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The last of the Spanish gunboats left New York on Sunday.

—Rev. Dr. Cox, father of the Bishop, recently married a New York city belle

—George Francis Train harangued at Tammany Hall, New York, Sunday evening.

—The new chapel of the Seventh avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, was dedicated on Sunday. It cost $60,000.

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.

It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.

It will cure spitting of blood.

It will cure a common cough in a few days.

It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.

It will cure catarrh in the head.

It will cure laryngitis.

It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflamatory action and render these diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of d stressed nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will but try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say th an anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr. Keyser at his Great M dical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25 1869.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The natural uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm; humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals appearing with the opening of the year, this is the most useful *and may be had for the asking.* The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE
COMPTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, December 20th, 1869.

☞ **ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON.**

The annual election for officers of this institution will be held at the stated meeting of the Board of Inspectors on

January 3d, 1870.

By order of the Board.

de21:td&F HENRY LAMBERT, Secretary.

☞ **MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their office, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other business. The polls will close at 4 o'clock.

de23:td9:30:6:13 W. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

☞ **IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.**—The annual election for THREE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for four years, will be held at the office of the Company, 75 Federal street, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

J. RUSH, Secretary.
ALLEGHENY, Dec. 20 1869. de20

BANK NOTICES.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY,
PITTSBURGH, December 18, 1869.

☞ **THE DIRECTORS OF THIS** Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1870.

E. F. YOUNG, Cashier.
de23:td7

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth Avenue, on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Cash'er.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOHN E. LIVINGSTON.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

A. LONG, Cashier

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN** DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 18.0, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P.M.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

☞ **CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.**—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 11, 1869.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BK.,
PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** of this Bank will take place at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN SCOTT, JR.,
Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ **AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS** to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

W. McCANDLESS,
Cashier.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

mh18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AND

Good Bargains

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Poplins, all colors;
Plaid All-wool Poplins;
Heavy Corded Poplins;
Black and Colored French Merinos;
Plaid and Striped Delaines;
Long and Square Paisely Shawls;
Long and Square Plaid Shawls;
Long and Square Striped Shawls;
Misses Shawls; Small Shawls;
White Blankets,
Grey Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,
Country Flannels.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,

At Very Low Prices,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

FANCY GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES!!

TO CLOSE OUT

Balance of Stock.

Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Fancy Boxes,
Segar Stands,
Dolls, &c., &c.

DECIDED BARGAINS NOW OFFERED

To Secure Rapid Sale,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

de27

ELEGANT

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

No. 110 Market Street.

Comprising an unusually large and fine assortment of PARIS, VIENNA, GERMAN and ENGLISH FANCY ARTICLES, purchased direct from the manufacturers by our Mr. C. Yeager on his late visit to Europe. No two profits are paid by purchasing at this house. The stock comprises

Superb Paris Flower Stands,
Card Receivers,
Elegant Glove Boxes,
Rare and Handkercf Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Portfolios.
Pocket Books,
Dressing Cases,
Statuary,
Albums,
Cabas
Vienna Cigar Cases
Russia Leather Sacs,
Ladies' Companions,
Morocco Satchels,
Odor Cases,
Bohemia Glass and China Vases, etc., etc.

☞ Orders taken to import goods.

C. YEAGER & CO.

de13

WEED!!

FAMILY FAVORITE

SEWING MACHINES.

The Best in the Market.

SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES,

AND ON

Easy Terms.

JOHN BIGGERT & SON,

116 MARKET STREET.

de16:r26 TTHS

DIAMONDS.

96 SANTA CLAUS 96

OPENS HIS PACK

ON TUESDAY,

AT

McFADDEN'S,

Federal Street, Allegheny.

DIAMONDS, Clusters and Solitaires.
WATCHES, all makes and grades.
JEWELRY, an endless variety.
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
BOHEMIAN GOODS AND VASES, the choicest selections
BRONZES AND PARIAN STATUARY, entirely new designs in groups; figures and busts, classical, antique and modern.
CLOCKS, PAINTINGS, etc., etc.
All purchased at wholesale at the *LOWEST GOLD RATES*, and will be sold correspondingly low.

96 T. McFADDEN, Jr. 96

SILVER WARE. JEWELRY.

WATCHES.

HOLIDAY

ORR & McCONAHY,

Jewelers,

114 FEDERAL ST., corner of Water,

ALLEGHENY.

Our Goods are Unsurpassed!

GOODS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12½c., extra good 4-4 Bleached Muslin;
At 12½c., heavy 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting;
At 8½c., good Dark Calicos;
At 10c., Fast Colored Calicos;
At 12½c., a good article Canton Flannel;
At 12½c., good Dark Delaines;
At 18½c., All-wool Scarlet Flannel;
At 12½c., Barred Flannels;
At 25c., All-wool Rob Roy Flannels;
At 40c. each, Men's Undershirts and Drawers,
At $1.50 each, Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts.

An Extra Good Bargain in

LADIES' FELT SKIRTS.

A Great Variety of

FANCY GOODS

For the Holidays,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEG

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Martland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jel0:43

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my16

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 27, 1869.

The entire markets in gold, bonds and stocks are dull and quiet, without any material fluctuations.

Gold opened at 120¾, declined to 120¼, and closed at 120¾.

Bonds dull but steady.

Stocks heavy in sympathy with gold.

Money not much in demand, although there are indications of stringency.

Business dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 120¾; Silver, 117; Eighty-one's, 119; Five Twenties, 1862, 113½; do 1864, 112; do 1865, Consols, 114½; do 1867, 114⅞; do 1868, 114⅞; Ten Forties, 108⅝; Adams Express Company 60¼; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 57½; Western Union Telegraph, 32½; Reading, 99⅝; New York Central, 186¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 24; Michigan Southern, 85; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 84; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 104⅜; Chicago & North Western, 67⅜; Chicago & North Western Preferred 81⅝; Erie, 23.

EXCHANGE.

	Large.	*Small.*
London, per £	$5.90	$6.05
Paris, per franc	24	25
Berlin, thaler	90	91
Frankfort, florins	50	51¼

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 120¾; United States bonds, 1881, 113¼; Five-Twenties, 1862, 113¾; do 1864, 112; do 1865, 112¾; Ten-Forties, 108⅛; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 114¼; do do. 1867, 114⅞; do. do. 1868, 114⅞; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 108¾; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 27, 1869.

Money easy, being held most of the day at 6@7 per cent., but the demand increased in the afternoon under calling in of loans to meet payments of dividends and interest due in January; rates at close 7 per cent. currency. There is, however, no prospect of a prolonged activity, and money promises to be plenty and easy after the opening of New Year, Government offices, except the Postoffice, are all closed to-day in respect to the memory of Stanton.

Sterling quiet at 8½@9. Gold a shade easier; opened at 120¾, fell to 120¼ and closed at 120¾. Clearances, $14,000,000. Carrying rates, 6@7 per cent.

Governments steady. Coupons: 81s, 183@(9; 62s, 113¼@113¾; 64s, 12@12¼; 65s, 12¼@12¾; new, 14⅜@14¾; 67s, 14⅜@15; 68s, 15@15¼. Ten-Forties, 8¾@9. Pacifics, 83¼@9.

In State bonds the principal dealings were in new Tennessee and North Carolinas, the former on the Consolidated Issue; Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees, 52; new do. 46; old Virginias, 47; new do. 55¼; old North Carolinas, 41; new do. 28½; Louisiana Levee 8ixes, 66.

Stocks very dull but generally steady. *Five Thirty Prices.*—Canton, 49¼; Cumberland, 25¾; Western Union Tel., 32; Quicksilver, 15¾; Mariposa, 7¼; do preferred, 14½; Adams Express, 61; Wells & Fargo, 19½; American, 38; United States, 49½; Pacific Mail, 47½, New York Central 82¾; Erie, 21¾; do preferred, 58¾; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 134; Hudson River, 91¾; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Lake Shore 86; Illinois Central, 113¾; Pittsburgh, 72; North Western, 67¾; do preferred, 81¾; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 73; do preferred, 90¾; Wabash, 51¾; Ft. Wayne, 86¼; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 55; Chicago & Alton, 140; do preferred, 141; Ohio & Mississippi, 24; Dubuque, 109; St. Joe, 107¼.

Mining shares dull; Gregory 175; Smith Parmalee 185.

Boston prices: Calumet 59; Franklin 7; Hecla 75; Quincy 20.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 27, 1869.

Business was very dull to-day, the inclement weather having a tendency to retard out door operations, and it is not likely that there will be much if any improvement this week. Trade is nearly always slack between Christmas and New Years, and frequently for a week or so after the New Year has set in, as is usually takes that time to take stock, make annual settlements, etc, etc.

APPLES—Continue dull and unchanged, ranging from $2,50@3,50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—The demand is only moderate and prices are barely sustained, 35@35 for prime to choice Roll.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

BEANS—$2,50@3 00 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4¼ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $4,50.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@8,00 per bbl as to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged—28 for 50 or 100 barrel lots of standard brands.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Small sales at 8@9c for Apples; Peaches at 9@10c for quarters and 11@12c for halves.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; Ohio Factory, 18½; Ohio Goshen, 19; York State farm Dairy, 19; and York State Goshen 20.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

EGGS—Dull; 35@40.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Moves very slowly and notwithstanding the arrivals are by no means large, and the supply light, it is nevertheless considerably in excess of the demand and prices are nominally unchanged. We continue to quote at $5,75@5,00 for Winter Wheat, and $5,25@5,50 for Spring Wheat. Rye flour, $5,25@5,50.

GRAIN—The offerings in this market continue light, but the mills are getting all they want from the west; we continue to quote fair to prime red at $1,15@1,20. Oats scarce, but as the demand is light, prices are not quotably higher—47@48 on track and 50@52 in store. Barley continues dull, though there is not so much offering; spring may be quoted at $1@1,10 for fair to prime. Corn is scarce, and [illegible] at 80 on wharf and [illegible] bring $1, but the [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—Are dull and unchanged, ranging from $2,50@3,50 per barrel.

HONEY—Quoted at 30@35 cts.

HIDES—Are dull and unchanged, ranging from 12@13 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted firm at 1,50.

POTATOES—Steady and in light supply—55 by the car load and 60 in store.

POULTRY—In fair demand at 13@14 for dressed chickens, and 17@18 for turkeys.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Rather dull and market easy. Shoulders, 15½; Breakfast Bacon, 21½; Sugar Cured Hams, 21@21¾. Lard 19 in tierces, 20 in kegs and pails.

SEEDS—Sales of Clover seed at $8@8¼, and Flaxseed at $2,20@2,25. Timothy seed nominal at $3,50@4.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 27, 1869.

The oil market, as might be expected with soft weather and every indication of another rise, was weak and drooping with more sellers than buyers, even at a decline, compared with Saturday. There are no buyers for spot crude, or seller this month, excepting the "shorts," and they are not disposed to take hold very freely, being apprehensive that prices may go still lower, before the close of the year, and that they may yet be able to cover at better figures, than those now prevailing. There are but few who have any correct idea as to how much is still short for this year, but the feeling prevails that the great majority of those who are regularly in the trade, are pretty well covered up, and that the most of them, if not entirely unsettled, were sold by outsiders, not by men regularly and permanently engaged in the oil business. There has been a good deal of speculating in oil by outsiders this year, more than the public generally have any idea of.

CRUDE.

As already intimated, was dull and weak to-day, and, compared with Saturday, prices are 1@2c lower, at the decline there were more sellers than buyers. The sales were:

5,000 seller Jan. and Feb	13
2,000 spot—settled	16
2,500 spot, 40 to 46	15½
1,000 January seller	15½
1,000 spot	16
1,000 each Jan. and Feb	13

REFINED.

Market quiet, though, if anything, a shade firmer. Sales 5,000 December at 29¾; and 1,000 at 29¼. January to March quoted at 31; March to June 31½.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fairview Oil Works 729 bbls, on account Owston & Sowers; A. R. Mills 80, on account W. Bartle; Lockhart, F. & Co. 1,538, on account same; Liberty Oil Works 469, on account Owston & Sowers; Fisher Bro. 489, on account J. Bushnell; Owston & Sowers 320, on account same; Peerless Oil Works 80, on account Fisher Bro; Wagner & Leech 80, on account Owston & S; Fisher Bro; 160, on account E. E. Long; T. T. Stockdale 400, on account Parke, Thompson & Co; Lockhart, F. & Co. 721, on account Owston & S; Westly, Wilson & Co. 50, on account T. Chess.

Total.....4,687 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, L. & S. 52 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co., 247 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 263 bbls oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total.....535 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchison Oil & Refining Co., 320 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fleming & Co. 504 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....824 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Union Refining and Storing Company 257 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 27, 1869.

CATTLE.

The offerings were again comparatively light to-day, about 800 head, but the average quality was not up to that of last week and, besides, the soft weather had a tendency to retard business and restrict operations. Still, with a light supply and several small droves taken out for shipment, the market was steady, and by 10 A. M. the pens were pretty well cleared, which is always regarded as a good omen—if the markedrags after that time the probability is that there will be a number left over unsold, as buyers generally are through with buying at that time. Compared with last week, prices have undergone little or no change, though as a general thing sales were not effected as readily to-day as on last Monday, which may be accounted partially at least in the fact that the cattle were not, upon the whole, as good, and butchers had consequently difficulty in finding what they wanted. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra fat steers sold at 7¼@8, and medium to good at 6@7.

There were fewer country cattle in this week than for some time past which was owing to the bad condition of the roads, and more from the west, about forty car loads, or about 750 head. The soft weather always has a depressing effect on the stock business particularly at this season of the year, as it curtails the retail demand for fresh meats, and prevents butchers from buying with their usual vim. There is also a good deal of poultry offering, and notwithstanding turkeys are bringing a big price, they, nevertheless, hurt the sale of fresh meat.

Louis Shamberg sold his three Kentucky show cattle to J. F. Bellstein, the well known butcher, who always buys the best he can get, and does not care much about the price. These cattle, as a general thing, were considered the best that have been offered here this season, and this is saying a good deal. Mr. Bellstein, also bought some other premium steers, hard to beat.

Hartman & Lowenstine sold 18 from Chicago at 6,85@7,50; 8 head from Washington Co. at 5¾@6¼.

Jas. McAllister sold 18 head good to prime steers at 6@7¼.

L. Bothchilds & Zeigler sold 57 head from Chicago at 6@6¾.

M. Verner sold 70 head of mixed stock at 5@8.

Jacob Needy wholesaled 18 head fair steers to Gillett & Co. at 7½; retailed 50 at 6@7¼.

Kraus & Haas 70 head; sold stockers at 4¾@5, and fat cattle at 5¼@7,35.

Isaac Vannatta sold 16 head Ohio steers averaging about 1,100 at 6¾; at 6.

Trautman & Lobman, sold 80 head from Chicago; stockers at 5; fat cattle at 5¾@7¼.

Greenwald & Kahn sold about 85 from Chicago, at 5¾@7¼.

S. Marks & Bro. had 53 from Chicago at 6¼@7¾; and 18 from Ohio at 7¼@7¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 89 head mixed stock at 4¼@7,40.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 55 head from Chicago, at 5@6½; sold 2 extra steers from Chicago at 10¾.

Nicholas Carr sold 24 head of Ohio stock at 6@6¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 48 head of mixed stock at 4¾@7.

SHEEP.

The offerings, although by no means large, were fully up to the demand, and the market was rather slow and draggy, though it is possible that there would be but few, if any, left over unsold. The average quality did not near equal that of last week, the great proportion being scalawags, suitable only for Butler butchers. Prime to extra fat sheep, as might be expected, sold at full prices, while the commoner grades were duller, if anything, than last week, though without any material change. We can report sales of the former at $4,50@5,50 per head, and the latter down as low as $1.25 per head. The whole numbers offered was about 1,550, against some 1,300 last week.

Adam Eckert sold 41 head, averaging 78 lbs at $2,7[illegible].

Jacob Emmell retailed 195 common-ish sheep at $1,25@2,75.

John Walter sold 100 at $1,50@3,50.

Joshua Garwin 68; sold 25 head to wm. Tesh at $4,50; held balance at $3,50.

D B. Taylor sold 349 head of mixed from Ohio, at $1,50@3.

C. H. Moulton 64 scalawags—sold at $1,17.

W. Neely had 183; sold 20 averaging 103 lbs, at [illegible] per head, balance at $2@3.

93 head common sheep at $1,85.

50 scalawags at [illegible].

20, sold from $5 [illegible]

head Washington [illegible] at $1,90.

Chas. Metz sold 20 head prime Washington county sheep, averaging 112 lbs, at $5,50.

J. F. Neely 140, medium sheep, averaging 75 lbs, held at $2.

HOGS.

The market was a little slow to-day, in consequence mainly of the soft warm weather, though, compared with last week, prices have undergone no quotable change. We continue to quote, in a retail way, at $10,50@12,00 per cwt gross for fair to prime heavy averages.

Neely sold a small bunch to Emerick & Co., averaging over 300 lbs, at 11.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 900 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 1,524 bbls, without decided change and a little more doing in common; sales 6,900 bbls at $4,50@4,90 for superfine state western; $5,15@6,10 for extra state; $6@6,10 for extra western; $5,70@6,20 for white wheat extra; $5,20@6,05 for it. H. O.; $5,75@6,50 for extra St. Louis; $5,50@8,50 good to choice do, closing quiet, including 3,100 bbls low grades extra for export. Rye Flour quiet, with sales 100 bbls at $4,50@5,75. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky dull, with sales 250 bbls western at 98¼@$1 free, chiefly 99c@$1. Wheat, receipts 43,000 bush; without decided change and a very moderate export and milling demand; sales 48,000 bush at $1,19 for Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed, $1,21¼@1,24 for No. 2 do, $1,31@1,36¾ for winter red and amber western, $1,33 for winter red Virginia, and $1,35 for amber State. Rye quiet. Barley Malt quiet. Corn; receipts were 12,620 bush; market dull and drooping; sales 32,000 bush at 95@98c for new southern yellow, 99c@$1 for new white southern; 89c for yellow do., and old western mixed nominal at $1,09@1,11. Oats: receipts were 22,023 bush; market dull; sales 16,000 bush at 62@65c for western; 63@65c for State. Stock of grain in warehouse is now 3,375,874 bush, corn 606,208 bush, oats 1,393,625, rye 63,569, barley 301,013, malt 79,314, peas 12,131. Rice dull at 7@7¼c for Carolina. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet, with sales of 150 hhds Cuba at 10¾@18c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet at 18@26c for American. Petroleum quiet; 16c for crude and 33c for refined. Linseed oil quiet at 91@92c in casks. Pork heavy, with sales of 670 bbls at $29@30 for new mess, $29,50@30,00 for old do., $24@26 for prime and $28@29 for prime mess; west, 1,000 bbls new mess, seller January, 1,000 bbls new mess, seller February, at $29. Beef steady; sales of 175 bbls, at $5@13 for new plain mess and $10@17 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef dull; sales of 120 tierces, at $25@28 for prime mess and $27@30 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet; sales of 85 bbls, at $30@34 for Jersey. Cut Meats heavy; sales of [illegible] packages, at 12@12¾c for shoulders and 15@16c for hams. Middles heavy; sales of 95 boxes, at 14¾@15c for Cumberland Cut and 16c for long clear. Dressed hogs heavy at 11½@12c for western. Lard heavy; sales 100 tcs at 16@17½c for steam, and 17¾@19c for kettle rendered. Butter quiet at 18@32c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 16@18c. Freights to Liverpool quiet but very firm. Shipment of 15,000 bush wheat per steamer at 4½d; but now held at 5d.

Latest—Flour closed steady for low grades, with a moderate export demand. Wheat quiet and steady, with a very moderate export demand at $1,21@1,23½ for No. 2 spring, and $1,31@1,33 for winter red and amber western. Rye dull and heavy at $1,05. Corn in good supply and heavy at 62@65c for western. Corn nominal, $1,09@1,11 for old mixed western; new southern yellow is selling at 95@97c. Pork dull $30 for mess on spot; sales of 500 bbls mess for January at $29. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut Meats steady and unchanged. Lard dull, 17@17½c for fair to prime steam. Eggs steady, 28c, fair demand.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Flour in good demand for low grades at $3 50@4 for spring extras. Wheat quiet and firmer, and 1@1¼c higher, with sales No. 1 at 78¼@80c, closing at 79½@79¾c; this afternoon market dull at 79¾@80c. Receipts for January and 82c seller February for No. 2. Corn dull and firmer, and 1¼@1½c higher, with sales No. 2 at 72¼@75c; no grade at 58@60c, closing unchanged; market this afternoon neglected, 72c for No. 2. Oats dull but firmer, with sales No. 2 at 42½@42¾c; no grade rejected at 36c, closing unchanged. Rye dull and nominal at 70c for No. 2. Barley inactive at 75@80c for No. 2. Highwines quiet at 93 @94c. Sugar 11½@11¾c for common to prime. Mess Pork fairly active at $30 75, closing at $28@28,25 cash and seller January, and $29,25 and seller February. Lard quiet and steady, closing at 16½c cash and seller January; 16¾c and seller February. Meats quiet at 10¼c for dry salted shoulders, 13¾c for rough sides and 14½@14¾c for clear sides, 15½@15¾c for green, and 15½@16c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed Hogs a shade firmer at $10,12½@11,00 for good to choice, and $11,25 for extra, closing firm. Cattle quiet at $7,85@8,00 for light stockers, $8,25@8,60 for fair to medium, $8,75@9,25 for good, and $9,65@10,00 for choice; quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, December 27.—Flour dull and heavy, with a downward tendency. Wheat weak, with No. 1 red held at $1,15; very little done. Corn dull and nominally unchanged; old held at 98c, No. 1 at 95c, No. 2 new shelled 80c, do ears 76c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 State held at 52c. Rye dull and nominal, being held at 90@95c. Barley dull and inactive, held at 90@$1,00 as nominal rates. Petroleum dull; refined held at 25@25½c in large lots, small lots 28@29c; crude dull at $5,60 per barrel.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—Flour unchanged. Whisky unsettled; buyers offer 93c, but holders ask 94@95c. Hogs, firmer and higher; light receipts, 950 to 1,010; estimated receipts, 4,000, for three days. Green meats held at $10,15@10,25 and market firm, but nothing done, owing to mild weather. Mess pork firmer; sales at $28 this afternoon, and now held at $28,50.

LOUISVILLE, December 27.—Cotton; sales of 23 bales good ordinary at 22½c. Hogs weak, at $8@9; gross receipts 1,200; held for scaling, but buyer refused to slaughtering. Leaf tobacco steady, with sales of 43 hhds lugs at $5,50@8,50, leaf at $9@13. Whisky quiet and steady at 95c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; receipts, 2,710 bales; exports, 3,838 bales. Flour quiet; superfine $5. Corn 92@94c. Oats 70@72c. Hay $26@28c. Bran $22. Pork $11@11,12. Lard 19½@20½c. Bulk shoulders nominal.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—Cattle unchanged at $2 50@6 50. Hogs firmer at $8 12½@9 60.

NASHVILLE, December 27.—Cotton, dull at 22¾c for low middlings; good ordinary, 22c.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 27.—A dull trade is expected during the holidays. The warm rain of to-day further depressed the market; beeves count up to 5,570 for the week, and 2,700 to-day. Sales are slow, and prices scarcely as good as Saturday for the same quality; no very extra cattle on sale; best, of 10 cwt, grades, selling at 17½c, prime steers at 16c, medium at 14@15c, and lowest grade at 11@12¾c; the market averaged 14¾c, but the stock was not all sold. Meats yield to poultry this week; sales 187 Texans, 5¾ cwt, at 12¾c; 112 Indiana cattle, 4 cwt, 14½ 16c; 78 Canada and Ohio cattle, 6¼ cwt, 13c; 120 Kentucky, 8 cwt, 15½@17½c; 80 Indiana, 6¼ cwt, 14@15c. Sheep unchanged with 20,000 head received for the week, and 5,000 today: most of the medium lots sell at 5½@6c; thin at 4¾@5½c; prime at 6¼@6¾c; a lot of 125 pound Canada were sold at 8c, a car 82 pounds State at 7c, a car 105 pound Canadas at 7¼c, and 2 cars Ohio, 76 pounds, 5¾c. Swine foot up 4,460 for the week, of which 41 cars arrived to day. The trade is very dull, and prices much depressed; live are quoted at 9¼@10¾c, a car of 228 pounds Michigan selling at 10¾c, a car of 104 pounds at 9¾c. City dressed hogs fell to 13c to day and western dressed to 12@12¾c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Quietude is the prevailing feature in this department of trade, but the prices are nevertheless firm for most classes of cotton goods, which are held with more confidence at 16@16½ for the best heavy brown and high colors at 12¾. Prints in moderate request, but the prices remain depressed at 11¾ for Sprague.

CANDIES!! CANDIES!!

Over 100 Kinds.

STRICTLY RELIABLE.

At prices to compare with any, at

112 *FEDERAL STREET,*

ALLEGHENY CITY.

GEORGE BEAVEN.

no27:564-TTHS

100 BARRELS CLEVELAND Lime.

100 bbls Fremont Lime.

200 bbl Eastern White Lime.

For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

25 BBLS PICKLES.

For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

75 TONS BEST BRANDS Soda Ash, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening, with 8¾ feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. The weather continues sultry and cloudy with considerable rain and there is every prospect of another rise. Mercury at 4 P. M. 50.

The Victress from Steubenville and the Glendale from St. Louis have arrived. The Glendale is said to be improved in speed with her new cylinders.

The Glasgow from Nashville; and Maggie Hays and Nellie Rogers from St. Louis, are among the first boats due.

Passengers and shippers will bear in mind that the R. R. Hudson, Capt. Russell, is announced to depart for Cincinnati and Louisville to-day, and it is a characteristic of Capt. Russell that he generally goes as advertised.

The Argosy, after her arrival from Cincinnati, will probably go into the Pittsburgh and Portsmouth trade, making regular weekly trips.

We understand that shipments are being made from Nashville to Pittsburgh, all rail at remarkably low, rates which would indicate that railroads are determined to compete with steamers,

The Mary Davage, Capt. Campbell, is announced for St. Louis forthwith.

The Victress, it is said, will ply as a regular packet between here and Wheeling, in place of the New State, which boat took the place of the ill-fated Rebecca, in the Wheeling and Parkersburg packet trade.

—The Swallow, coming up from New Orleans, failed to put off, while at Louisville, seven hhds. of sugar and one bbl molasses, consigned to Murrell & Miller, of that place, consequently it was lost by the collision, Tuesday morning. Loss, $1,100. The Local Inspectors for this port have commenced taking testimony in the case of the collision between the Swallow and Champion No. 6. The case is up just at a time when the Inspectors are busily engaged in making up their annual returns, and clearing up the business of their office for 1869. Their decision, therefore, will necessarily be delayed some time.—*Cin. Gazette.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 27.—12 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 2 do do, J Moorhead; 5 do do, Hallman & H; 2 do do, Loomis & Collard; 2 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 5 do do, Zug & Co; 9 do limestone, Shoenberger & Co; 4 do do, Laughlin & Co; 35 bxs cheese, M W Braden; 122 kgs lead, Beumer, B & Co; 10 doz brooms, McLaughlin, S & Co; 15 bgs buckwheat flour, 100 bbls flour, 100 sks barley, Watt, Lang & Co; 40 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 1 car bbls Jos Finch & Co; 5 dressed hogs, J A Graff, 100 bbls flour, E Heazelton; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & L; 1 car mill feed, A L Jones & Son; 1 keg butter, 3 tubs do, J A Graff; 16 bbls whisky, Dillinger & Stevenson; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 165 bgs rye, Wm Welsh & Co; 5 dressed hogs, H Rea Jr; 19 bbls flour, H Riddle; 9 kgs nails, Shoenberger & Co; 2 cars bones, Hartman & Feld; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 6 bdls tallow, 3 kgs lard, Lang & Co; 27 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 61 kgs lead, W Wilson; 2 bbls flour, D Gregg & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 27.—7 cars ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do lake sup ore, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 do do, Everson, P Co; 1 do do, A L Jones & Son; 2 do pig iron, Graff, Bennett & Co; 18 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 46 sks rags, Robt Christy; 12 caddies tobacco, J Murphy; 6 pkgs sewing machines, Grover & Baker; 5 bxs candles, 26 do soap, H Gerwig & Co; 400 oil bbls, B D Moore; 150 sks corn, Campbell & Co; 31 bbls cider, W M Kennedy; 150 oil bbls, T C Jencasalle; 2 bbls apples, Head & M; 15 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 6 bbls eggs, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 9 pkgs sundries, 8 bbls beans, 103 do apples, H Rea; 8 bbls dry apples, S Devol; 17 pkgs sundries, M Lowe; 5 bbls crout, Meredith & D; 21 bbls bone dust, Seward & E.

ALLEGHENY STATION December 27.—300 bbls flour, 1 car feed, Geo. Stewart; 5 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 326 hides, A & J Groetzinger; 8 cars metal, Lewis, Bailey & D; 1 do do, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 car barley, M Heckelman; 140 bgs barley, 80 do oats, 4 do b flour, 1 bbl feed, Kennedy & Son; 25 bbls flour, T McMasters; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 10 doz brooms, F Beckert; 24 sks corn, J Seiling; 93 hides, Luckcamp & Co; 150 bgs corn, McBane & Anjer; 2 bbls tallow, 1 do butter, E Jenkins; 8 bgs meal, Hippley & Beckert.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, December 27.—78 bgs barley, 32 do wheat, F Schield; 74 do oats, Meanor & H; 1 car bulk meat, E H Myers & Co; 100 do do, Wall & Co; 134 bgs rye, W J Meek; 15 bgs corn meal, 3 do tobacco, F G Fralegand; 1 car barley, S P Duff & Son: 25 do flour, 25 do feed, McHenry & Hood; 1 box cigars; M W Rankin; 2 dressed hogs, Meanor & H; 15 bbls onions, 3 do berries, W H Graff & Co; 26 bgs meal, Robb & H; 1 car wheat, M P Adams Bro; 1 do wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 100 bbls flour, owner.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 27.—1 car metal, 2 do ore, Nimick & Co; 1 do grain, M Steel & Son; 1 do metal, J Moorhead; 6 pkgs marketing, J McDonald Crossan.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.

FOR CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer R. R. HUDSON, Capt. J. T. RUSSELL, will leave for the above and intermediate ports TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

de27

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The new low-pressure steamer R. K. KONNTZ, Capt. J. C. VANHOOK Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, ERNEST & PORTER, de18 CHAS. BARNES, Agents.

Through Bills Lading via above Boat to Galveston, Indianola and Brazos, Texas, and Mobile, Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, via Morgan Line, from New Orleans and by Kountz's Red River Packets to Alexandria, Shrev. port and Jefferson, given by

GHRIEST & PORTER, 93 Water street.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The [illegible] steamer MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES, Will receive freight this morning for the above and intermediate ports. Will leave on THIS DAY, 28th inst. Apply to de18 CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND [illegible]

QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr., 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.

243 LIBERTY STREET,

(Opposite head of Wood,)

Are receiving large shipments of

New Crop New Orleans

SUGAR and MOLASSES.

☞ *They give 12 per cent. tare on all Sugar by the Hogshead.*

de25

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS

FOR GENTLEMEN,

AT

PUTNAM & ADAMS',

Gents' Furnishing Establishment,

72 FIFTH AVENUE,

d 9:MWS Opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND

BRADBURY PIANO, 7 1-2 OCTAVE,

Nearly new. Also, several pairs of

VENITIAN BLINDS,

All colors and nearly new. The above articles will be sold cheap, for want of room. Apply to

E. De ROY.

Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street. de21:r53-TW

ORDINANCES.

PITTSBURGH.

AN ORDINANCE

Appointing Viewers on Forty-second Street Sewer.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That A. L. Andrew Miller, James Irwin and Minus Tindle are appointed to act as Viewers on Forty-second street Sewer, in the place of Wm. Janney, Robert Wightman and Reuben Miller, resigned.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 27th day of December, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY, Pr sident of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.

Attest: H. MCMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Amend the Fifth Section of the City Code, title, "Councils."

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the fifth section of the City Code, title Councils, page 242 be amended by striking out the word Friday and inserting in lieu the second Tuesday, so that the section shall read as to now: "The Councils shall also meet in joint session on the second Tuesday next succeeding their organization for the election of all city officers to be elected by Councils."

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 27th day of December, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY, President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.

Attest: H. MCMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. de21

ALLEGHENY.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Grading of Chartiers Street, from an alley south of Fayette street to Western Avenue.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading of Chartiers street, from an alley south of Fayette street to Western avenue, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That the cost and expense of defraying the cost and expense of said improvements, there be, and is hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounded and abutting upon the said Chartiers street, respectively in proportion to the feet front of the same respectively purchased, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said Chartiers street respectively, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the mode in which the costs of the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the 23d day of March, 1852.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 23d day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McBRIER, President of Select Council.

Attest: JOSEPH R. OXLEY, Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK, President of Common Council.

Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH, Clerk of Common Council. de28

AN ORDINANCE

To Amend the Fifth Section of the City Code, title, "Councils."

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail,* $8 *per annum;* 3 *mos.,* $2.

The Grand Jury visited the work house yesterday.

The lobbies of Council were crowded yesterday.

Three common cases disposed of constituted the business of the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday.

The married woman who attempted to commit suicide in Allegheny Sunday afternoon is slowly recovering.

The Annual ball of the Trinity Literary Association is to be given in Lafayette Hall this evening. Lots of fun and a good time is expected.

A Convention of the "loyal but disfranchised" colored men of Pennsylvania will be held to-day and to morrow in Avery Mission Church, Allegheny.

Sunday afternoon the main water pipe, corner of Carson and First streets, Birmingham, bursted and flooded the streets and houses in the vicinity. The damage was repaired yesterday.

Election.—Mr. L. H. Hartman has been re-elected President of the People's Savings Bank of Allegheny, and S. C. Schoyer, Esq., has been re-appointed Solicitor to serve for the ensuing year.

Residence for Sale.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement on first page of to-day's paper, headed For Sale—House. This is a rare chance to buy a neat and good house cheap.

Found.—Saturday night a watch was stolen in a saloon on Third avenue, which was yesterday recovered by Lieut. Campbell. The owner can get it by calling upon the Lieutenant at the Mayor's office.

Meeting of Presbytery.—The United Presbyterian Presbytery of Monongahela meets to-day in the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, (Rev. S. H. Reed's,) corner of Washington street and Webster avenue.

Inquest.—Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of Allen L. Cole, who shot himself in Allegheny on Christmas eve, an account of which we published yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental shooting."

This morning just as we were going to press, an alarm of fire was struck from box 65, corner of Forty-first and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward, Lawrenceville. Owing to the lateness of the hour we could not learn the particulars.

G. A. R. Lectures.—Miss Kate Fields will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Subject, "Women in the Lyceum." We hope there will be a large attendance.

Fair and Festival.—For the benefit of Emmanuel Church, (Free Episcopal), will be held at Mozhearl's Hall, Beaver avenue, Manchester, on Wednesday and Thursday, December 29th and 30th. Open day and evening. Admission 15 cents. A band will be in attendance.

Concluded.—The inquest on the body of John Barrett, who died on Saturday from injuries received by jumping off the fast line on the Penna. Railroad, near the outer depot, was concluded yesterday. The jury found that death ensued from injuries received by jumping from the train.

The Ruling Elder.—By appointment of the Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, the Rev Wm. H. Andrews will preach in the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, corner of Webster avenue and Washington street this evening at seven o'clock. Subject: "Should the Ruling Elder be elected for life, or for a definite period?"

The stockholders of the Co-operative Life insurance Company, of Western Pennsylvania, are hereby notified that an election for twenty Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, 128 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, January 12th, A. D. 1870, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the President.

TF A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Streets and Sewers.—During the year just closing the amount of work done in the way of street improvements and sewer construction has been far greater than ever before, as is shown by the following statement of cost during the past five years:

Work of 1865	$80,171 88
" 1866	50,271 06
" 1867	107,762 86
" 1868	193,639 44
" 1869	292,335 70

Watch Presentation.—On Christmas morning, Mrs. M. McCandless, No. 155 Third avenue, was made the recipient of a magnificent gold watch, as a token of regard and esteem, from those on board with her. The ceremony of presentation was very interesting and conveyed to the excellent lady a full acknowledgment of the high appreciation in which she is held by those who make their home with her and who receive so much attention and kind treatment at her hands.

The Judiciary.—An adjourned meeting of the bar will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at ten o'clock in the District Court room, to take final action in the proposed addition of another law judge on the bench of the District Court. It is most important that there be a full attendance, and it is hoped by the profession that both the senior and junior members of the bar will evince sufficient interest to be present and express their individual opinions on the proposed change.

On Christmas day T. R. Power, Esq., the popular Master of Transportation of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was presented a handsome chronometer balance gold watch and chain by the petroleum refiners along the road, as a token of their appreciation of the many kind offices received at his hands. The presentation on the part of the refiners, was made by Captain John B. Barbour, and received by Mr. Power in a few modest remarks. The watch is of the finest American make, purchased at Mr. Wilson's, Fourth avenue.

The Lecture To-Night.

Let none of our readers fail to-night to be present at the Academy of Music on the occasion of the lecture by Miss Kate Fields; subject—"Out in the woods," under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. This lady enjoys prominent place among America's most gifted literary daughters, and is said to be the most elegant and polished female talker in the country. There will be no reserved seats. The gentlemen composing the Lecture Committee of the Association deserve much credit for the quality of intellectual feasts thus far afforded, and we trust the endorsement of their efforts will be signalled by a full attendance on this occasion at the Academy.

Gymnastic Association.

Last night the annual election of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association was held at their hall, Fourth avenue. The election was animated and drew out a full pole of votes. The following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: President, W. C. Adams; Vice President, C. Snively, Jr.; Secretary, A. J. McKain; Treasurer, B. S. Crumpton. When the result was announced the defeated candidates acquiesced and general harmony prevailed. A vote of thanks was returned to the outgoing officers for the able and satisfactory manner in which the affairs of the Association had been conducted, and under whose management the Institution has attained permanent standing and prosperity.

We are glad

To learn that the raffle announced to come off for three fine Bullocks on Saturday next has been abandoned. The cattle have been disposed of in a regular way. Mr. Louis Shamburg, the owner, supposed no butcher could be found willing to pay the actual cash for his remarkable cattle, and so he had decided on disposing of them by chances. But Messrs. Bielstine, the well known butchers who have a habit of supplying their customers with beef fit for an English or American Nobleman's table, were determined to own Mr. Shamburg's beeves, and so by actual purchase avoided the chance of losing them. Quite a number of fine beeves have been on exhibition at the Allegheny Pens within the present month, but these of Mr. Shamburg have been conceded to surpass all others. He deserves credit for his triumph over all competitors in the way of fatted cattle.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions and Communications—Reports of Committees—Resolutions and Ordinances—Restrictions on Committees—The Water Question Postponed—Resolutions Relative to the Death of Stanton.

A regular monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city was held yesterday, Monday, Dec. 27th 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Select Council.

Members present—Messrs. Ahlborn, Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Herron, Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Littell-Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Murdock, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Phillips, Rafferty, Rees, Schmidt, Shipton, Wainwright, Z., Watson, White, Wilson, Zorn, McAuley, President, and E. S. Morrow, Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Hallman, Mr. Gross was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

President McAuley having come in during the reading of the minutes, Mr. Gross vacated the chair in his favor.

Mr. Morrow presented a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Marion street. Laid on the table.

Mr. Zorn presented a resolution instructing the Street Committee to have obstructions removed from Eighteenth street. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Armstrong, a remonstrance from Mary Douglass against the grading and paving of Ravine street, in the Thirteenth ward. Laid over.

The ordinance presented in Common Councils at a previous meeting, in relation to the arrest and punishment of disorderly persons, was taken up and the action of Common Councils in passing it, was concurred in.

GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shipton, Chairman of the Gas Committee, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee would respectfully recommend the erection of lamps at the following points, to wit:

Three additional lamps on 44th street; two on Butler street between 39th and 41st streets; one on the corner of Van Braam street and Apple alley; one on the corner of 37th and Charlotte streets; one on Third avenue between Ferry and Liberty streets; and two on Roberts street, between Wylie and Centre avenue.

There are lamps asked for on 17th street, but there is no main as yet laid; application for a main must be made to the Company. A lamp is also asked for at the corner of Tunnell street and Denny's alley, but there is no main.

The report was received and the Committee authorized to have lamps erected.

CITY HALL.

Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners to erect a new City Hall, presented the report of the Commission, which will appear in full in another column.

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Phillips presented a number of applications for reduction on business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Kirk called for the report of the Water Committee.

The Chairman of that Committee stated he had no report prepared and asked for further time.

Mr. Kirk said that under the law the Committee were required to report monthly and to make a final report on the last Monday of December of each year. During the year the Councils had held twenty four meetings, and the Water Committee had made but three reports.

Mr. Morrow rose to a point of order. He said there was nothing before Councils.

The Chair decided Mr. Kirk out of order.

Mr. Slagle, City Solicitor, presented a report of the business transacted for the city during the year. The report was received and filed.

A communication from the Solicitor relation to certain property on Gum street, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Kirk offered the following:

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to enact the Water Commission bill as originally approved by Councils.

Resolved, That the Water Committee be instructed to defer action on the ordinance providing for the purchase of the Coleman & Rahm property until after the first day of February next.

Resolved, That the Water Committee be instructed to present their annual report at the next meeting of Councils.

In presenting the resolutions Mr. Kirk referred to the fact of the committee not having made their reports according to law. He thought the committee and the Councils should not be trammeled by the action of this Council.

Mr. Hallman replied to the gentleman, stating that the Water Committee was composed of some of the best men in Councils, and he knew that they had been faithful to the trust reposed in them. After some further remarks he moved to lay the resolutions on the table. The motion to lay on the table was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Shipton said that he desired to make a statement in vindication of the Water Committee. He said that the failure of the Committee to report could be accounted for. Owing to the nature of the business transacted by the Committee it was impossible to get month's business squared up in time to make a report, and the delay of the annual report last year was caused by a change in the office of Water Assessor and Clerk to the Water Committee.

Mr. Burgwin said he did not understand the Chairman of the Water Committee to ask for further time. He could not have further time, as with the present month the Water Committee went out of existence, and he could not see why the Committee, having these facts before them, could fail to make their annual report, so that Council might know what had been done with the large amount of money placed in their hands.

Mr. Hartman moved that the resolutions be acted upon *seriatim*.

Mr. Hallman moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Kirk desired to say a word or two in regard to the resolution. His motives had been questioned, and he thought it out of order on the part of the gentleman to question his motives. He, as a member of Councils, had a right to know what disposition had been made of $250,000.

The question recurred on the motion to lay on the table, and the yeas and nays were called for with the following result:

Ayes—Ahlborn, Armstrong, Brown, Coffin, Dickson, Gallaher, Gross, Hallman, Jones, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, McClelland, Phillips, Shipton, Wainright, Z., Watson, White, Wilson, Zorn, McAuley, President—22.

Nays—Burgwin, Craig, Edwards, Hartman, Kane, Kirk, Laufman, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, Rafferty, Rees, Schmidt—14.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Hallman presented the report of the viewers on Roup street. Accepted and approved.

MARKET COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. McEwen, Chairman of the Committee on Markets, presented the following report:

In repairing and improving City Hall your Committee found that the completion of one part frequently developed something else to be done, and which of course became a matter of expense. Now, when we have got through with the work we find that the expenses have, to a small extent, exceeded our original estimates; but everything has been accomplished within the limits of our appropriations, and will leave a small balance to be transferred by the Controller to some other account. The expenses have been as follows:

Extending the Gallery	$ 1,000 00
Painting and Fresco-ing Hall	800 00
Repairing window in Hall	81 00
Painting stairways and adjoining rooms	275 00
	$2,156 00
New fittings for cellar furnaces	$94 47
Gas fitting and plumbing	9 50
Repairing of roof	22 48
New cooking stove for kitchen	150 00
Tables for supper room	70 00
Wall paper	10 00
	302 40
	$2,458 40

The ordinance offered by this Committee authorizing them to sell the market stalls at public auction, together with the substitute adopted in the Select Council, having failed of adoption in the Common Council, the Market Committee have acted on the authority conferred upon them by the ordinance on markets in the new city code. The rental of all butchers' and fish stands except those now unoccupied, which are left to the discretion of the Committee, has been advanced fifty per cent. with a lease for five years; and for those who will pay a bonus of three hundred dollars prior to April 1, 1870, the lease will be made for ten years at the same rate;—the increased rates of rental to commence April 1, 1870. It has been deemed advisable at present to change the rate of rental of the fruit and vegetable stands.

By this plan the interests of the city, we conceive, have been protected without being unnecessarily oppressive upon those whose rents have been increased. The payment of a bonus is entirely optional, and will enable the holder of a stall to secure a long lease in which to build up his business, without being subjected to an increase of rent or the liability to removal.

The report was received and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Kirk offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the city has been defrauded in the amount paid for the grading of the Seventeenth ward Station House lot; and

WHEREAS, This has occurred during the present year, and it is important that it be fully investigated before the official year of those implicated closes; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Retrenchment and Reform be instructed to meet this day upon the adjournment of Councils and agree upon a time that they will meet at the Seventeenth ward Station House and investigate the matter.

Resolved, That the Mayor be instructed to summons and compel the attendance of such witnesses as the committee may require.

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be instructed to attend the meeting of the Committee to conduct the examination of witnesses on behalf of the city and give his legal opinion to Councils upon the testimony taken.

The Select Councils meet on Friday next, at two o'clock, and that the Committee and Solicitor be instructed to report at that time.

Mr. Kirk, on presenting the resolutions, gave the Committee on City Property a severe rap for not attending to their business, and thought that the matter should be investigated.

Mr. Phillips, chairman of the Committee, stated that he thought there was nothing wrong in the matter, and was perfectly willing to have an investigation. He said in order to have the matter well done it had been submitted to a sub-Committee of three, and he believed that they had done their duty faithfully.

Considerable discussion ensued, after which Mr. Moore, the City Engineer, was called upon for a statement of the matter under discussion, which he gave. The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Brown submitted an ordinance amending the ordinance in the City Digest relative to the election of city officers and providing that Councils meet on the second Tuesday of January for the election of city officials.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Gallaher tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

The Chair read an ordinance providing for a change of viewers on Forty-Second street sewer. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Ahlborn presented a resolution against the straightening of Forty-Sixth street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Morgan presented an ordinance regulating the wharfage of boats, barges, &c. Read three times and passed.

The resolution authorizing the Controller to draw a warrant in favor of the Mayor's Clerk for $1,000 for additional services rendered, presented and adopted at a previous meeting in Common Council, was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Jones presented an ordinance authorizing the completion of a board walk on Broad street, Nineteenth ward. Read three times and passed.

Council adjourned.

Common Council.

Present—Messrs. Albeitz, Anderson, Barr, Barton, Batchelor, Bell, Berger, Black, Boggs, Booth, Bulger, Carroll, Case, Caskey, Chislett, Daub, Dunseath, Fleming, Gildenfenney, Hare, House, Houston, Hutchison, Jahn, Jones, Lunahan, McCandless, McCarthy, McClaren, McCleane, McKelvy, McMasters, Meyer, Morgan, Palmer, Patterson, Paxton, Rebman, Reed, Rook, Rosewell, Seiferth, Sims, Schott, Scott, Verner, Vetter, Waughter, Weldon, Welsh, Wilson, and Tomlinson, President.

Mr. Houston moved that Council go into Committee of the Whole, to receive the announcement of the death of E. M. Stanton. Carried, and Dr. McCandless called to the chair.

[The proceedings will be found on our first page.]

PETITIONS, &c.

Business was then proceeded with in regular order.

Mr. Carroll, a petition for abatement of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Houston, remonstrance against opening Rose street. Accepted.

Mr. Sims an ordinance and petition for changing the name of Diamond alley to Diamond avenue. Petition accepted and ordinance laid over after some discussion.

Mr. Weldon presented bill of the *Pittsburgh Commercial*, $300, for publishing Municipal Record, with warrant instructing payment of the same. Resolution passed finally, under suspension of rules.

Mr. Weldon, a resolution instructing the Gas Committee to erect gas lamps on Forty fifth street. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. McCandless, a petition from owners of property on Reed's Run avenue, asking for an abatement of onerous assessment for the construction of a sewer on said avenue, and asking that a new and more just assessment be made. The petition was accompanied by a resolution instructing the Street Committee to report an ordinance for the review of the work. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Albeitz called up the report of the viewers on the opening of Hazlett street. Report accepted and approved.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Weldon, from the Street Committee, presented their report of ordinances as follows: One for grading Mulberry alley. Read three times and passed. One authorizing a public sewer on Diamond street from Cherry alley to Smithfield street. Objected to and laid over.

Ordinances for grading and paving 23d, 24th, 25th and 30th streets, each, from Liberty to Penn. All objected to and laid over under the rules. One for grading and paving Thirty first street from Liberty street to Allegheny river. Objected to and laid over. One for grading and paving Thirty second street from Liberty street to Allegheny river. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally. One for constructing brick cinder side walks. Objected to and laid over. One for public sewer on Marion street from St. Patrick's alley to Forbes street Objected to and laid over.

Bill of Allen & Dunn for repairs on Try street sewer. Laid over.

REPORTS OF VIEWERS.

The report of viewers on Fifth avenue sewer. Laid over. Report of viewers on Devilliers street was laid over.

SURVEYS OF THE YEAR.

Mr. Chislett presented the report of the operations of the Survey Committee during the year, which was read, and on motion Mr. Scott, ordered to be published once in the papers authorized to do the city printing. It is as follows:

REPORT OF SURVEY COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27, 1869.

To the Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN: At the last meeting of these Councils, it becomes the duty of your Survey Committee to make report of their proceedings and of the work done under their direction during the year now closing. The importance of the work done demands a somewhat detailed statement, and we regret that at this late hour and time incomplete the history of it cannot be given for permanent record.

The Committee immediately upon its organization at the beginning of the year, impressed with the responsibility of their duties and the great value of the proper laying out of the streets in the new city district, proceeded to devise and perfect a general plan of operation. In this they were happily aided by Mr. W. H. Kennedy, the able and experienced engineer, who was chosen to direct and superintend the work, and the occasional counsel and advice of Henry Moore, Esq., City Engineer. One of the most important decisions arrived at, and which has been carried out by your Committee in every instance where possible, was that the future of our city required that all public thoroughfares should be wide and straight. In carrying out this rule, if continued by our successors, the many difficulties, costs and inconveniences now and heretofore experienced within the old city limits, will be avoided.

Your committee also decided that the work of laying out the streets of the new city should be done as speedily as possible, consistent with a due regard for the perfection of the work, so that the growth of the municipality might be aided and building improvements encouraged.

Acting under these opinions, early in the year suitable persons were employed at moderate salaries, and three distinct corps were organized, with a competent head over each. As soon as the weather permitted these were put to work under the superintendence of Mr. Kennedy, and all were kept constantly employed until July 1st, when one corps was dismissed, it being found that from that time only two could be worked satisfactorily. These two corps continued until the winter set in and prevented outside operations, and since a force has been employed in the office to make up the plans and profiles of the work done during the summer.

Your committee, appreciating the value of the work devolving on them, frequently as a whole, or by sub-committees, visited different portions of the new city territory, to examine and decide as to matters of importance; and to reconcile amicably so far as possible differences in the views of citizens interested. While anxious at all times to satisfy and accommodate land owners your committee have kept steadily in view the interests and wants of a great and growing city.

In laying out new streets in districts where, as has been frequently found along main avenues, the property is divided into small parcels, it was of course to be expected that in some instances serious injury would be done to individuals. We are happy to state, however, that such instances are rare, and we have the satisfaction of believing that the vast work of the year is very generally approved by those immediately interested. Where serious injury does occur, the viewers to be appointed to assess damages and benefits when the streets are opened, will have it in their power to afford relief by any equitable assessment.

Owing to the fact that a large majority of the streets laid out are as yet without names, it is impossible to furnish a complete statement concerning them; we, however, append names and facts in reference to some of the more important thoroughfares. All the streets that have been located, and approved by your honorable bodies, and designated by permanent stone landmarks, and accurate plans are now being made for record. We would respectfully suggest that a Committee be appointed to give names to such streets as have not been designated, and that some of the prominent names recently discarded, such as St. Clair, Hancock, Wayne, Harrison &c., be adopted.

The first operation of the Survey Corps was the location and designation of the new eastern city line extending from river to river as follows: The starting point is on the Monongahela river, about two hundred feet above the City Poor Farm station, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad. The line from this point runs (North 10 deg. 29 min. east,) north ten degrees twenty-nine minutes east, crossing in its course the following roads or streets: 1st, the Braddock's Field road and the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railway track; 2d, Park avenue, formerly township road to Swissvale; 3d, Peebles street; 4th, Edgerton avenue; 5th, Lyman street; 6th, Waverly street or lane, then through the east end of J. B. McFadden, Jr.'s house on the Greensburg turnpike and Pennsylvania avenue; 7th, Pennsylvania avenue; 8th, diagonally across the road or street leading to Brushton Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving that station several hundred feet out of the city; 9th, across the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, then through the lands of Messrs. Rich and Kelly, crossing the Frankstown road about one quarter of a mile east of Homewood avenue. The next and last road it crosses is the Pucketty road, now Lincoln avenue, then it goes through Coleman's orchard, then over Coleman's hill, which is 567 feet above the river at the Pittsburgh water works, almost the same height as Fort Herron hill. Then the line runs down Schades' Run to the Allegheny river.

Your Committee should state before reporting the important thoroughfares already referred to, that according to their early decision, they have not recommended any street of a less width than fifty feet except in one instance, that being Baker street, formerly called the Morning Side road, and running from Butler street, Millvale, to the oil refinery to the top of the hill at Sawyer's. This was fixed at 40 feet, as the hillside on which it is to be made is so steep that we considered it would be an injury rather than a benefit to make it wider. The following are the important streets with courses and widths as laid out under the direction of your Committee:

Puckety road, now Lincoln avenue, 50 feet wide, from the Frankstown road to the city line. Land marks set.

Shady Lane, 60 feet wide, from the Greensburg turnpike to the Four Mile run road. Land marks set.

Four Mile run road, 50 feet wide, from Braddock's street on the Monongahela river to the city line on Nine Mile run. This has not been adopted by the Councils.

Wilkins' avenue, 50 feet wide, from Fifth avenue to Shady Lane. Land marks set.

Roup street, 50 feet wide, from Fifth avenue to Wilkins avenue.

Forbes street, 60 feet wide, from Bequest street to Park avenue, near city line. Land marks set.

Bidwell street, 60 feet wide, from Forbes street to Wilkins avenue.

Jonquire street, 50 feet wide, from Boundary street to Forbes street. Land marks set.

Boundary street, — feet wide, from Fifth avenue to Four Mile run road, near Monongahela river.

Edgerton avenue, 50 feet wide, from Forbes street to Park avenue, near city line.

A 50 foot street from the school house on Phillips avenue, 221 ward, to the line of Mr. Stewart's land.

A 50 feet street from School House street to Four Mile run road.

A 50 feet street from the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad to the Four Mile run road at Hazelwood station.

A 50 feet street from Hazelwood street to intersect same street, making a short cut.

Butler street, 60 feet wide, from the Cemetery to Negley's run. Land marks set.

Baker street, 40 feet wide, from Butler street, near McMahon's Oil Works, to Mr. Sawyer's, at top of hill.

Morningside road, 60 feet wide, from Baker to Rebecca street.

Siebert street, 50 feet wide, from Rebecca to Matilda street.

Friendship avenue, 60 feet wide, from Liberty street to Centre avenue.

Bellfield avenue, 60 feet, from Boundary street to Allequippa street; 50 feet from the latter to Roup street.

Madison avenue, 50 feet wide from Miner street to Jefferson.

Webster street, 50 feet wide from Miner street to Jefferson street.

Jefferson street, 50 feet wide from Webster to Alpine street.

Alpine street, 50 feet wide from Jefferson street to Bellfield avenue.

Iowa street, 50 feet wide from Herron avenue to ——— street.

Mason street, 50 feet wide from Herron avenue to Jefferson street.

Four unnamed 50 feet streets parallel with Herron avenue.

Crescent street, from Arch to Fisk street, 50 feet wide.

Atwood street, from Fifth avenue to Bates street, 50 feet wide.

Bates street, from Bequest to Braddocks street, 50 feet wide.

Hazelett street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Liberty avenue, 40 feet wide, grade estimated.

Forty-fifth street, opening plan prepared for viewers.

A 50 feet street from Brereton avenue to Fisk street.

Braddocks street has been surveyed from Brady street to the city line.

Long avenue, 50 feet wide. Walnut street 50 feet wide.

Minden avenue, 60 feet wide. Harrison street, 50 feet wide.

O'Hara street, 50 feet wide. Amelia street, 50 feet wide.

Pitcairn street, 50 feet wide. Bayard street, 50 feet wide.

King street, 50 feet wide. Barton street, 50 feet wide. Bidwell street, 50 feet wide.

Besides the above streets, the whole territory bounded by Penn, Liberty, Centre avenue and Pearl street, containing over two hundred acres, has been all laid out in 50 and 60 feet streets and 20 feet alleys, all of which have been designated by permanent stone and marks, and besides levels have been taken over the whole territory in order to make out the grade plows.

The territory lying between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock yards and the city line on the one side, and several streets beyond the Franklin road on the other, has been all laid off into fifty and sixty feet streets and twenty feet alleys. Stone land marks have been set and levels made over the whole.

In addition to the foregoing, a large number of other streets, avenues and alleys have been laid out which cannot fail intelligently without an accompanying plan. A number of opening plans have also been made and grades established on a very large number of streets. The Survey Corps performed about one week's work for the Water Committee, making surveys of Schade's run for the proposed new basin.

Your Committee have overrun their moderate appropriation of ten thousand dollars but about four hundred dollars, and, considering the work done, they think it has been at a low cost.

In conclusion, we beg leave to tender our hearty acknowledgments to Mr. W. H. Kennedy, Chief Engineer of the Survey Corps, and express our appreciation of his eminent abilities and fitness for the position he holds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CHISLETT,
A. H. GROSS,
ROBERT DICKSON,
JAMES B PALMER,
JNO. MCMASTERS,
FRANK P. CASE,
R. G. HERRON,
THOS. P. HOUSTON.

Mr. Houston offered an ordinance for the repeal of the ordinance for the opening of Rose street. Objected to and laid over.

THE WATER QUESTION.

Mr. M'Carthy called up the report of the Water Committee, but subsequently gave way for business from the Controller, a concurrence with Select Council being desired in the passage of certain business. A concurrence was had.

Mr. McCarthy moved that the ordinance be put on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Hare offered as an amendment that the matter be referred to a committee of three, one from Councils, one to be chosen by Coleman & Rahm, and these two to select a third. Said committee to consider the price and report to Councils. This the gentleman thought would settle the difficulty urged in reference to the price.

Mr. McCandless said that was the original proposition of Messrs. Coleman & Rahm, and he thought nobody could object to such an offer.

Mr. M'Carthy was opposed to postponing the matter any longer. The Water Committee had reported the price and approved of it, and the business had been under consideration long enough for every member to come to a decision.

Mr. Morgan thought the price altogether too high, and was opposed to the purchase.

Mr. Hare stated that Coleman and Rahm had only paid $100 for the property when they supposed coal was in it. Now, without coal they asked $400. He simply offered the resolution to have the matter investigated.

Mr. Weldon presented a communication from Messrs. McKay in reference to the price of the land.

Objected to by Mr. McCandless.

Mr. Weldon then stated that the Water Committee had received proposals from several parties of their land adjoining that of Coleman and Rahm, the lowest of which was $500, another $700 and another $800. He wished to have the matter placed in its proper light and the Water Committee relieved from the charge that they had recommended the purchase of a property at an exorbitant rate.

Mr. McKelvy said he was opposed to the purchase of any property for a new water works until the matter had been thoroughly investigated, a plan determined upon and then a site purchased. It would take millions out of the pockets of the people, and he thought it ought to be approached with great care. He favored the employment of a hydraulic engineer and an examination of the whole business on scientific principles.

Mr. McClaren was opposed to settling a matter of such great monetary transaction at the close of the year, and thus probably embarrassing a new Council. Besides, he had heard no definite plan of a new water works. Plenty of loose and gossipy talk and theorizing, but no actual argument. He did not know that the present water works, if kept in proper order, would not be sufficient. If they were, however, insufficient, new basins alongside them might be constructed and new engines put in use. This was one feature of the question which had altogether been overlooked.

After some further discussion, the chairman stated that upon examination of the Rules, he was compelled to rule the amendment out of order.

Mr. Hare offered another amendment, striking out the purchase of coal.

Mr. Houston thought the amendment useless, as the offer of Messrs. Coleman and Rahm left the purchase of the coal optional with the city.

A vote was taken on the amendment, the yeas and nays being called, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Albeitz, Anderson, Barton, Batchelor, Berger, Black, Boggs, Booth, Bulger, Carroll, Case, Chislett, Fleming, Gildenfenny, Hare, House, Hutchison, Jahn, Jamison, Jones, Kremer, Lanahan, McCandless, McClaren, McCleane, McKelvy, Meanor, Meyer, Morgan, Pearson, Seiferth, Sims, Schott, Waughter, Weisenberger, and Tomlinson, President—36.

Nays—Messrs. Barr, Bell, Daub, Dunseath, Houston, McCarthy, McMasters, Mourhead, Palmer, Rebman, Reed, Rook, Rosewell, Scott, Vetter, Weldon, Welsh, and Wilson—18.

The amendment was accordingly adopted.

Mr. McCandless now moved to postpone the whole matter.

The yeas and nays were called on this motion with the following result.

Ayes—Ardary, Albeitz, Batchelor, Barton, Black, Boggs, Booth, Bulger, Carroll, Case, Fleming, Gildenfenny, Hare, House, Hutchinson, Jamison, Jahn, Jones, Lanahan, Meanor, Meyer, Morehead, Morgan, McClarren, McCandless, McCleane, McKelvy, Seiferth, Sims, Waughter, Weisenberger—30.

Nays—Anderson, Barr, Berger, Bell, Chislett, Daub, Dunseath, Houston, Kremer, McCarthy, McMasters, Palmer, Pearson, Reed, Rebman, Rosewell, Rook, Shott Scott, Tomlinson, Vetter, Weldon, Welsh, Wilson—24.

Mr. Reed offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform be instructed to report what, if any, official newspaper, or newspapers has, or have accepted money to use in creating public opinion in favor, of or against the Coleman & Rahm property in order or influence the action of the Councils.

The resolution was adopted.

Business from the Select Council was taken up, and concurrences had.

Mr. McCandless moved that when Councils adjourn they do so to meet Friday afternoon at two o'clock, to consider unfinished business. Carried.

On motion adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, December 27.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Sylvus and Joseph Tillbrook, indicted for misdemeanor in office, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the defendants and William Linn, the prosecutor, each to pay one half the cost.

Daniel Stringer was convicted of larceny and was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

Thomas Newman, William Lloyd, and Isaac Harris, were placed on trial on an indictment for aggravated assault and battery. Thomas Rogers prosecutor. On trial.

Margaret Schaffner plead *nolle contendere* to an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday.

John Bradford plead guilty to a charge of larceny. Sentence deferred.

The Court made the following order: "And to wit, December 27th, 1867, the Court order and direct that hereafter the bills for services of all persons attending as witness before the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Session of the county shall be probated before the Clerk of said Courts, and the Clerk of said Courts is hereby ordered not to tax any such witness bills unless the same is probated by said witnesses or the prosecutor." *Per curiam.*

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

217. Com. vs. John Sarber.
189. " M. Shierman, 3 cases.
184. " Thomas Fielder.
156. " Elijah Hall, 3 cases.
169. " John Lefevre.
249. " Patrick Murphy, 2 cases.
185. " Margaret Schlaffner.
360. " John Dulheimer, 2 cases.
" " Henry House.
129. " Joseph Lounk.
130. " Joseph McKee.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

179. Com. vs. Gerhard Johnston, 2 cases

The Grand Jury will be in session on Wednesday, December 29th, 1869. Prosecutors who have not been heard will appear on that day without fail, as will also the constables of the 4th, 6th, 7th and 16th wards of Pittsburgh, 2nd, 4th and 5th wards, Allegheny city, and McKeesport, Sharpsburg, and townships of McClure, Lower St. Clair, North and South Versailles.

A Parentless Babe Finds a Home.

The reader will remember that some two weeks since we published in the GAZETTE the sad particulars of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Watts, and of the removal of their remains to Washington for interment. It was also stated that the deceased had left behind them six orphan children—strangers among strangers, poor and unprovided for. True, there were not a few kind, generous hearts, who, on being made aware of the sad bereavement of the children through the medium of our paper, gave promptly, and with cheerful, willing hearts, to alleviate their immediate temporal wants. One family in Allegheny who, though blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, had buried their only child and heir, seeing the statement, hastened to the abode of sorrow, and generously offered to take and adopt the babe, then a week old, raise it, educate it, and finally amply provide for it. The uncle of the parentless child, whilst admitting the advantages of the offer, and thanking the parties making it, declined to accede, and took the babe with him to Washington, promising, however, that if he changed his mind he would write to the anxious parties. He did so, and to-day the orphan, all unconscious of its past or future prospects, is the inmate of its new home, surrounded by all the comforts of life and watched over by tender, loving hearts. Truly, truth is stranger than fiction.

We may add that the Washington City papers speak of the funeral of Mr. Watts and wife as being very large, solemn and impressive.

$100 Reward.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid for information that will lead to the finding the whereabouts of Mr. Samuel Sickman, of California, Washington country, Pa. Mr. Sickman was last seen at the National Hotel, Pittsburgh, when he left on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. He is about sixty years old, little above medium height, heavy set man, weighing about one hundred and ninety pounds and bald headed; had on a suit of dark clothes. Information can be left at 145 Fourth avenue, where the reward will be paid. tf

Chincoteague and Onancock Cove Oysters, only $6 per barrel. Enquire for Marshall's Oyster's, at Steel & Bro.'s, Third Avenue, near Smithfield. 100 barrels just arrivrd.

CHRISTMAS JUBILEE.

Pleasing Exercises at the Sixth Avenue U. P. Church and Mission Sabbath School.

The Christmas Jubilee of the Sixth avenue United Presbyterian Church and Mission Sabbath Schools was held in the chief auditorium of the church, corner Sixth avenue and Cherry alley, Pittsburgh, on Christmas morning at 9 o'clock. Long before the appointed hour, the little ones, with their parents and friends began to assemble. The beautiful and spacious church was decorated for the occasion by the ladies, with great artistic beauty and effect, and presented an exceedingly picturesque appearance. Festoons and wreaths of evergreen entwined gracefully around the pillars and adorned the ceiling and walls on every side. Baskets of rich and varied flowers were suspended from the gaslamps, and beautiful boquets, interwoven with evergreens, lent a charm of beauty and fitness. The building was lighted up with gaslight, whose golden jets sparkled and burned from midst an encircling foliage of evergreen, thus giving a beautiful and strange effect. Banners and mottoes were hung in great profusion from the pillars and suspended along the walls. Over the platform was suspended a large streamer, bearing the inscriptions in large letters, "Welcome Christmas," beneath which was a tasteful banner of blue silk, upon which was inscribed, in golden letters, "Sixth Avenue Mission School." The mottoes were well arranged and very appropriate to the occasion. The most conspicuous were: "Happy New Year," "Merry Christmas," "For unto You is born this Day, in the City of David, a Sa